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LONDON
VOCABULARY.

ENGLISH and LATIN:

et cetera
Put into a new Method, proper to acquaint the Learner with THINGS, as well as PURE LATIN Words.

Will Smith
For the Use of SCHOOLS.

The EIGHTH EDITION, with Additions.

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THE PREFACE.

THE Burthening of the Memory with more than is necessary, at the Entrance upon any Study, is certainly a great Discouragement to the Learner. I have therefore, in the present Vocabulary, avoided every Thing that is not of immediate Use, as Foreign to the Design; and industriously omitted that vast Heap of Words with which our common Word-Books do so frightfully swell. And this I have done, not with an Intention to arraign the Things of this Kind already printed, or to condemn them as useless, until I am better acquainted with their Authors Intentions: But this I will allow myself to affirm, That they are by no means properly adapted to School Purposes. For why should a Person that is to be prepared for the Reading of *Cor-*
derius,

derius, Phædrus, &c. be lead through a Crowd of Modern Barbarisms, and loaded with a Multitude of Words which the Romans never heard of; and so consequently, will never be met with in any Claſſick, or good Latin Author? A few of which I ſhall take the Liberty to Inſtance, as they ſtand in the Books already abroad. Such are Ingratitudo, Groſſularia, Ribes, Levitticum, Nicotiana, Piſtacia, Aurantium, Papio, Hyſpaniolus, &c.

Not to mention the Abundance of wrong Significations which they have given to Latin Words; a Fault ſcarce excuſable, ſince it betrays the Learner into ſuch Miſtakes as will for ever hinder his true Underſtanding of a Roman Author. Such are their rendering Arbustum, for a Shrub; Carmen, for one ſingle Verſe; Humilitas, for the Virtue that is contrary to Pride; Humilis, for one that is endowed with it; Camera, for a Chamber; Caminus, for a Chimney; Æs, for Braſs; Pædagogus, for a Schoolmaſter; Alpumen, the White of the Eye; Laurus, for a Laurel; and an endless Number of the like, which to repeat would be as unpleaſant here, as they are unprofitable where they are. It would be too tedious likewiſe, to take Notice how often they confound Adjectives with Subſtantives, uſing them as ſuch: The putting in of Phraſes; the giving Latin Names to Modern Things; the uſing Circumlocutions, or two or three Words to expreſs one in Engliſh; the throwing in of ſo many compounded Words upon the Back of one another. And laſtly, the inserting only of Nouns, as if Speech was made up of but one ſort of Words.

Whereas, a Vocabulary ought to contain a Stock of pure primitive Words, and ſuch principally, as will be required to be known in the reading the firſt eaſy School Authors: Which when the Scholar is once Maſter of, he will daily and inſenſibly be increaſing.

The P R E F A C E.

v

creasing, as he proceeds to other Books ; where the Sense assists the Memory, and which will a thousand times more effectually acquaint him with their true Signification, than a Heap of barren Words, as they are drily strung together in the ordinary Nomenclatura's.

This following Collection, I suppose will be abundantly sufficient for the fitting of a Learner to enter upon the reading of Corderius, the Latin Testament, Erasmus, Phædrus, Æsop, Cato, Ovidii Tristia, &c. the Words being mostly Primitive, and such as frequently occur in the Books afore-mentioned. Indeed, here and there you will meet with a Compounded Word, but that is but seldom ; and which we were forced to receive, because it is observable, that some Derivatives and Compounded Words are often more used than the Simple and Primitive.

Care has been taken to let no Word come in here, but what is purely Roman, and has the Authority of some one, or more of the Classick Authors ; and if for Method sake, we have been obliged sometimes to make use of a Word less pure than the rest, or whose Signification may be more doubtful, we have not failed to set a Mark upon it as such, or thrown it under the Page, among the Notes.

The true and Primitive Signification of the Words, as used among the best Authors, is given, almost all Metaphorical and borrowed Significations being laid aside, that so the Learner might not only have pure Words, but also a clear Understanding of their Meaning.

I have omitted several Words, which may be easily deduced from some other : For, when a Boy knows that Legere is Latin for to read ; Audire to hear, and

can tell what the Supines signify, he may be easily taught how that from the first Supine, by changing Um into Or, a Noun Substantive is formed, which signifies the Doer; as, from Lectum, to read, comes Lector, a Reader. From Auditum, to hear, comes Auditor, a Hearer. So, when he has learned the Significations of Vocare, Ponere, Venire; if he be informed, That these Prepositions, Ad, Con, De In, Præ, Pro, Re, Sub, Super, being Compounded, signify To, Together; Down, or From; In, or Upon; Before, or First; Forth, Back, or Up; Under, Upon, or Over, he will presently know that Advocare, signifies to call to; Convocare, to call together; Devocare, to call down; Invocare, to call upon; Præponere, to put before; Proponere, to put forth; Reponere, to put back; Subponere, to put under; Super-venire, to come upon, or over. So, he that knows what Amicus, Avarus, signify, will soon learn what Amicitia, Avaritia mean: As, he that knows what Liber, Culter are, will soon tell you that Libellus is a little Book, Cultellus a little Knife. Likewise by him who hath learnt that Tepere, Calere, signify to be Warm, to be Hot; the Significations of Tepos, Calor will be presently understood.

I have indeed put in three or four Verbal Nouns, or Nouns which are derived of Verbs, as Pastor, Arator; but the so doing was needful, in order to make some other Words the better to hang together.

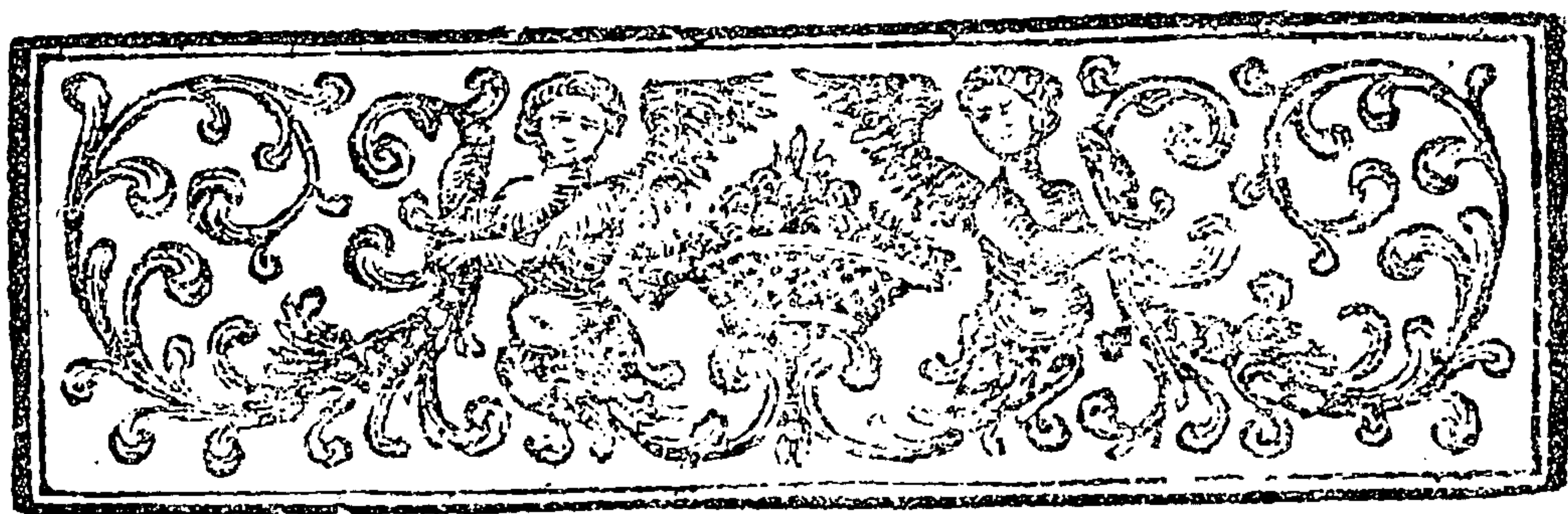
One Thing to be observed is, That in the composing of this little Book, respect has been had all along to those Words that are most usual in the Latin Tongue, and not in the English; since this is a Vocabulary for the Learning of the former Language, and not of the latter. Besides, many things which do frequently occur in our Tongue, were unknown to the Romans; and

and therefore, you cannot expect Latin Words for them; since the Romans could not give Names to things they knew nothing of.

As to the Method, I have made choice of the most Natural and Entertaining that the Subject is capable of; and distributed Matters into such an Order, that the Learner may at the same time, and with the same Pains, with the Knowledge of the Words, understand the things themselves which they Express, with their Order and Dependance upon one another. We have Printed the Words that come from the Latin in the Roman Character, and added the Preterperfect Tenses and Supines to the Verbs.

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THE
LONDON
VOCABULARY.

CHAP. I.

OF THINGS.

A THING
bath

A Name

A Sign

A Mark, or Note

A Mode, or Manner

A Kind

A Part

Or Member

R ES, ei, f.

Nōmen, nomīnis, n.

Signum, i, n.

Nōta, æ, f.

Mōdus, i, m.

Gēnus, ěris, n.

Pars, tis, f.

Membrum, i, n.

A PART is

An Half

A Fragment, or broken Piece

A Crum, or little Picce

Dīmīdium, i, n.

Fruſtum, i, n.

Mīca, æ, f.

The L O N D O N

THINGS have also their

Cause	Causa, æ, f.
Nature	Nātūra, æ, f.
Fortune	Fortūna, æ, f.
Beginning	Principium, ii, n.
End	Fīnis, is, d.
Order	Ordo, īnī, m.
Time	Tempus, ōris, n.
Number	Nūmērū, i, m.
Place	Lōcus, i, m.
Space	Spātium, i, n.

A THING is

The World	Mundus, i, m.
A Body	Corpus, ōris, n.
The Sky	Æthēr, ěris, m.
A Spirit	Spīritus, us, m.

God created the World out of

Nothing	Nihīlum, i, n.
---------	----------------

In a BODY there is

Matter	Mātēria, æ, f.
Form	Forma, æ, f.
Figure	Fīgūra, æ, f.

In the SKY there are

The Sun	Sōl, is, m.
The Moon	Lūna, æ, f.
A Star	Stella, æ, f.

Whence cometh

Light	Lūx, cis, f.
A Sun-Beam	Jūbar, is, n.

When Light is withheld, there is made

A Shadow	Umbra, æ, f.
Darkness	Tēnēbræ, ārum, f.

A SPIRIT is

God	Dēus, i, m.
An Angel	Angēlus, i, m.

A Mind

A Mind

A Soul

A Devil

Mens, tis, f.

Or, Animus, i, m.

Anima, æ, f.

Diabolus, i, m.

Who inhabit

Heaven

The Element

Hell

Coelum, i, n.

Elementum, i, n.

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CHAP. II.

Of the ELEMENTS.

In the World are four ELEMENTS, or Beginnings of all Things.

FIRE
AIR
WATER
EARTH

Gnis, is, m.

Aër, ëris, m.

Aqua, æ, f.

Tellus, ūris, f.

From the FIRE cometh

A Spark

Smoke

A Flame

Soot

Scintilla, æ, f.

Fūmus, i, m.

Flamma, æ, f.

Fūlīgo, īnis, f.

In the FIRE are

A Firebrand

A Live, or Hot Coal

Embers, or warm Ashes

Torris, is, m.

Prūna, æ, f.

Fāvilla, æ, f.

After the FIRE there remain.

A Dead Coal

A dead or Quench'd Brand

Carbo, ōnis, m.

Tītīo, ōnis, m.

¹ This is only used by Ecclesiastical Writers.

² In the Plural *Cœli, Cœlorum*, m.

³ *Loci Inferni.*

The L O N D O N

Ashes
Or Cinders

Cīnis, ěris, m.
Or, Cīner

In the AIR are

A Cloud
A Fog or Mist
A Steam
The Rainbow
A Wind
A gentle Wind

Nūbes, is, f.
Nĕbŭla, æ, f.
Vāpor, ōris, m.
Iris, ĭdis, f.
Ventus, i, m.
Aura, æ, f.

The Four Chief Winds are

The East Wind
The West Wind
The North Wind
The South Wind

Eurus, i, m.
Zēphyrus, i, m.
Aquīlo, ōnis, m.
Auster, tri, m.

From a CLOUD cometh

Rain
Snow
Hail
Dew
Frost
Hoar or white Frost
Thunder
A Thunder-bolt
Lightning

Plŭvia, æ, f.
Nix, nīvis, f.
Grando, dīnis, f.
Ros, rōris, m.
Gĕlu, n. *Undeclined*
Pruīna, æ, f.
Tōnĭtru, n. *Undeclined*
Fulmen, ĭnis, n.
Fulgur, ūris, n.

Rain if it falls close or thick, is

A Shower

Imber, ris, m.

Rain if it be fierĕe, is

A great Shower, or Storm

Nimbus, i, m.

WATER is

A Spring or Fountain
A River
A Wave
The Sea

Fons, tis, m.
Rīvus, i, m.
Or, Amnis, is, m.
Unda, æ, f.
Māre, is, n.

This is properly an Adjective, *Aqua* being understood.

The

The Main Sea that compasseth the World is
The Ocean

| Océānus, i, m.

A River hath

A Bank

| Rīpa, æ, f.

A Brink

| Margo, īnis, d. rather m.

A Channel

| Alvēus, i, m.

A Whirlpool

| Vortex, īcis, m.

A Gulf

| Gurgēs, ītis, m.

A Shallow or Ford

| Vādum, i, n.

From WATER cometh

A Drop

| Gutta, æ, f.

A Bubble

| Bulla, æ, f.

Foam, or Froth

| Spūma, æ, f.

Ice

| Glācies, ēi, f.

WATER, when it wants vent, spreads itself into

A Pool, or Pond

| Stagnum, i, n.

A Lake

| Lācus, us, m.

A Marsh, or Fen

| Pālus, ūdis, f.

A Ditch

| Lācūna, æ, f.

The Sea hath

A Shore

| Lītus, ōris, n.

A Haven, or Port

| Portus, us, m.

A Gulf of the Sea, or Bay

| Sīnus, us, m.

An Arm, or Strait

| Frētum, i, n.

Land inclosed with Sea or Water, is

An Isle, or Island

| Insūla, æ, f.

The EARTH is

Land

| Terra, æ, f.

Ground

| Humus, i, f.

Firm Ground

| Sōlūm, i, n.

| Or, Fundus, i, m.

Upon the EARTH is

An Hill

| Collis, is, m.

A Mountain, or great Hill

| Mons, tis, m.

A plain Field

| Campus, i, m.

A Vale

A Vale, or Valley

Vallis, is, f.

A Rock

Rūpes, is, f.

EARTH *mixed with Water is**Mud*

Līmus, i, m.

Mire, or Dirt

Cœnum, i, n.

Or, Lūtum, i, n.

EARTH *without Water is**Dust*

Pulvis, ěris, m.

Or, Pulver, ěris, m.

EARTH *cut up with its own Herb is**A Turf*

Cespes, ĭtis, m.

A Clod of Earth is

Glēba, æ, f.

*The Kinds of EARTH are**Clay*

Argilla, æ, f.

Marl, or white Earth

Marga, æ, f.

Ruddle, or Red Oker

Rūbrīca, æ, f.

Chalk

Crēta, æ, f.

*Out of the EARTH is taken**A Mineral*

Minĕra, æ, f.

A Plant

Planta, æ, f.

¹ This is no *Latin*, but an *Italian* Word ; and therefore should have been omitted, had not our Method obliged us to make use of it here.

CHAP. III.

OF MINERALS and METALS.

The EARTH, or Matter of which any Thing dug out of the EARTH is made, is called a Mineral, or the Oar.

A MINERAL is

JUice
A Metal
A Stone

SUCCUS, i, m.
METALLUM, i, n.
LAPIS, idis, m.

MINERAL Juices are

Salt
Alum
Sulphur
Amber

SAL, is, m.
ALUMEN, inis, n.
SULFUR, ūris, n.
SUCCINUM, i, n.

A METAL is all that which is digged and fetched out of the EARTH, as,

Gold
Silver
Lead
Copper
Tin
Iron

AURUM, i, n.
ARGENTUM, i, n.
PLUMBUM, i, n.
ÆS, æris, n.
STANNUM, i, n.
FERRUM, i, n.

Out of LEAD is made

Red Lead
Called by the Moderns
White Lead

SANDYX, icis, f.
MINIUM, i, n.
CÆRULLA, æ, f.

Artificial METALS [such as are made by the Art of Man] are that which is made of Copper, and the Calaminary Stone called Brass—Or, that which is made of purified and hardened Iron, called

Steel

CHÄLYBS, ybis, m.

This Word is also used by Virgil, Lucretius, and Lucan, &c. for the MINE itself.

From

8 The L O N D O N

From Copper or Brasse cometh a green Rust, or
Verdigrease | Ærūgo, īnis, f.

METALS are digged out of

A Mine | Fōdīna, æ, f.

A Stone is an hard, dry, (fossile) Body, and
is

Sand | Arēna, æ, f.

Gravel | Glārēa, æ, f.

A big Stone | Sāxum, i, n.

A Flint Stone | Sīlex, īcis, d.

A Pumice Stone | Pūmex, īcis, m.

A Whetstone | Cos, ōtis, f.

A Marble | Marmor, ōris, n.

A Loadstone | Magnes, ētis, m.

A Jewel | Gemma, æ, f.

A JEWEL or Precious Stone is

A Diamond | Adāmas, antis, m.

A Sapphire | Sapphīrus, i, f.

A Chrysolite | Chrysōlītus, i, f.

An Emerald | Smāragdus, i, m.

A Carbuncle of a fiery Co- | Pŷrōpus, i, m.

A Jasper [lour | Jaspis, īdis, f.

An Agate | Achātes, æ, or is, m.

Like to Jewels are

Glass | Vitrum, i, n.

A Crystal | Crystallus, i, f.

Or, Crystallum, i, n.

A Pearl | Margārīta, æ, f.

CHAP. IV.

OF PLANTS.

A PLANT is

A N Herb
A SHRUB
A TREE

H Erba, æ, f.
 Frutex, icis, m.
 Arbor, ōris, f.

*An HERB is**Grass**Flax**All manner of Corn or Grain*

Grāmen, ĩnis, n.

Līnum, i, n.

Frūmentum, i, n.

*The Names of some of the most common HERBS are**A Bur**Fern or Brakes**Hemlock**Hyssop**A Lilly**Mallow**Marygold**Marjoram**Mint**Moss**A Mushbroom, or Toad stool**A Nettle**Parsly**A Poppy**A Rush**Saffron**Sage**Sorrel**Sea Weed**Southern-Wood**A Thistle*

Lappa, æ, f.

Fīlix, icis, f.

Cīcūta, æ, f.

Hyssōpus, i, f.

Līlīum, ii, n.

Malva, æ, f.

Caltha, æ, f.

Amārācus, i, m.

Mentha, æ, f.

Muscus, i, m.

Fungus, i, m.

Urtica, æ, f.

Apīum, ii, n.

Pāpāver, ċris, n.

Juncus, i, m.

Crōcus, i, m.

Salvia, æ, f.

Lāpāthus, i, m.

Alga, æ, f.

Abrōtōnum, i, n.

Cardūus, i, m.

C

Thyme

to The L O N D O N

Thyme

Vervain

A Violet

Worm-wood

Eatable HERBS

An Artichoke

Aspāragus, Sperage or
Sparowgrafs

Lettice

Cole-worts

Which becoming headed are called

Cabbage

Eatable Roots are

Beet

Garlick

A Leek

An Onion

Radish

A Turnip

Oleraceous FRUITS are

A Cucumber

The biggest Sort of which Fruit is

A Pompion, or Pomkin

A delicious Sort of which Fruit is

A Melon

As the biggest Sort is

A Gourd

CORN is

Barley

Millet, or Groat

An Oat

Thymus, i, m. &

Thymum, i, n.

Verbēna, æ, f.

Vīōla, æ, f.

Abfinthium, i, n.

Olus, ěris, n.

Cīnāra, æ, f.

Aspārāgus, i, m.

Laſtūca, æ, f.

Brasica, æ, f.

|¹

Bēta, æ, f.

Allium, ii, n.

Porrum, i, n.

Cēpe, is, n. &

Cēpa, æ, f.

Rāphānus, i, m.

Rāpum, i, n.

|Cūcūmis, is, & ěris, m.

|Pēpo, ōnis, m.

|Mēlo, ōnis, m.

|Cūcurbīta, æ, f.

|Hordēum, i, n.

|Mīlium, ii, n.

|Avēna, æ, f.

¹ This is called Brasica Căpităta.

Rice

VOCABULARY.

Rice

Wheat

Or̄yza, æ, f.

Ador, ōris, n.

Whence cometh

Meal or Flower

Bran

PULSE

is

A Bean

Darnel

Lentils

A Pea

Vetches, or Tares

Fārīna, æ, f.

Furfur, ūris, n.

Lēgūmen, īnis, n.

Fāba. æ, f.

Lōlium, ii, n.

Lens, tis, f.

Pisum, i, n.

Vicia, æ, f.

In CORN is

The Bread

An Ear

A Grain, or single Corn

An Husk

The Stalk

Standing CORN is

A mixture of sundry Grains

Or Mescelline is

Arīsta, æ, f.

Spīca, æ, f.

Grānum, i, n.

Glūma, æ, f.

Culmus, i, m.

Sēges, ētis, f.

Farrāgo, īis, f.

CHAP. V.

OF TREES and SHRUBS.

A SHRUB is a Plant which riseth not up to the just
Bigness of a Tree; such is

THE Bramble

The Juniper

Ivy

The Myrtle

A Reed

The Rose Bush

The Tamarisk

Rubus, i, m. or f.

Jūnīperus, f.

Hēdēra, æ, f.

Myrtus, i, f.

Cālāmus, i, m.

Or, Arundo, īnis, f.

Rōsa, æ, f.

Myrica, æ, f.

<i>The Vine</i>	Vitis, is, f.
<i>beareth</i>	
<i>A Bunch of Grapes</i>	Uva, æ, f.
<i>A Vine Leaf is</i>	Pampinus, i, m.

POME BEARING Trees are

<i>The Apple-tree</i>	Mālus, i, f.
<i>The Fig-tree</i>	Ficus, us, f.
<i>The Medlar tree</i>	Mespilus, i, f.
<i>The Pear-tree</i>	Pyrus, i, f.
<i>The Service, or Sorb-tree</i>	Sorbus, i, f.

PLUMB-BEARING Trees are

<i>The Cherry-tree</i>	Cērāsus, i, f.
<i>The Olive-tree</i>	¹ Olīva, æ, f.
	Or, ^o Olēa, æ, f.
<i>The Palm-tree</i>	Palma, æ, f.
<i>The Plumb-tree</i>	Prūnus, i, f.

BERRY-BEARING Trees are

<i>The Bay tree</i>	Laurus, i, or us, f.
<i>The Box-tree</i>	Buxus, i, f.
<i>The Elder-tree</i>	Sambucus, i, f.
<i>The Mulberry-tree</i>	Mōrus, i, f.
<i>The Yew-tree</i>	Taxus, i, f.

NUT-BEARING Trees are

<i>The Almond-tree</i>	Amygdāla, æ, f.
<i>The Beech-tree</i>	Fāgus, i, f.
<i>The Filberd-tree</i>	Corylus, i, f.
<i>The Walnut-tree</i>	¹ Juglans, dis, f.

FOREST-TREES are

<i>The Alder-tree</i>	Alnus, i, f.
<i>The Ash-tree</i>	Fraxinus, i, f.
<i>The wild Ash</i>	Ornus, i, f.
<i>The Birch-tree</i>	Bētūla, æ, f.
<i>The Cedar-tree</i>	Cedrus, i, f.
<i>The Cork-tree</i>	Sūber, ěris, n.

Arbor is understood.

<i>The Cypress-tree</i>	Cupressus, i, or us, f.
<i>The Elm</i>	Ulmus, i, f.
<i>The Fir-tree</i>	Abies, ētis, f.
<i>The Lime, or Linden-tree</i>	Tilia, æ, f.
<i>The Maple</i>	Acer, ĕris, n.
<i>The Oak</i>	Quercus, us, f.
<i>An Oak of the hardest kind</i>	Rōbur, ōris, n.
<i>The Holm Oak</i>	Ilex, ĭcis, f.
<i>The Pine-tree</i>	Pinu, us, f.
<i>The Plane-tree</i>	Plātānus, i, f.
<i>The Poplar-tree</i>	Popŭlus, i, f.
<i>The Turpentine-tree</i>	Tērēbinthus, i, f.
<i>The Willow-tree</i>	Salix, ĭci, f.

TREES bear

Fruit	Fructus, us, m.
is	
<i>A Pome</i>	Pōmum, i, n.
<i>A Nut</i>	Nux, ūcis, f.
<i>A Berry</i>	Bacca, æ, f.

A POME is here to be taken for any Fruit, whose Skin or Peel is not hard; such is

<i>An Apple</i>	Mālum, i, n.
<i>A Cherry</i>	Cerāsum, i, n.
<i>A Date</i>	Dačtylus, i, m.
<i>A Fig</i>	Fīcus, i, or us, f.
<i>A Medlar</i>	Mespīlum, i, n.
<i>An Olive</i>	Olīva, æ, f.
<i>A Pear</i>	Pȳrum, i, n.
<i>A Plumb</i>	Prūnum, i, n.
<i>The forb Apple</i>	Sorbum, i, n.

A NUT is here taken for any Fruit which hath a hard Shell; such is

<i>An Almond</i>	Amygdāla, æ, f.
<i>A Chesnut</i>	Castānēa, æ, f.
<i>A Filberd</i>	Avellāna, æ, f.
<i>A Walnut</i>	Juglans, dis, f.

* These are Adjectives, the Word *Nux* being understood.

A BERRY is a small round Fruit growing on Trees or Shrubs; such is

A Grape	Acinus, i, m.
A Mulberry	Morum, i, n.
A Strawberry	Frāgum, i, n.

SPICE-BEARING Trees bring forth

SPICE is	Arōma, tis, n.
Cinnnamon	Cāfia, æ, f. Or, Cinnāmum, i, n. in Ov.
Ginger	Zingiber, ěris, n.
Mace	Macis, ĩdis, f. Plautus
Pepper	Pīper, ěris, n.

The OAK bears

An Oak-Corn, or Acorn	Glans, glandis, f.
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From TREES also come

Frankincense	Ihus, thūris, n.
Pitch	Pix, pīcis, f.
Rosin	Rēsīna, æ, f.

PARTS of a PLANT are

The Root	Rādix, ĩcis, f.
The Stump	Stirps, is, f.
The Stalk	Caulis, is, f.
The Bark	Cortex, ĩcis, d.
A Bough or Branch	Rāmus, i, m.
A Sprig, Graft, or Cyon	Sarcūlus, i, m.
A Sucker or Shoot, that grows out of the Roots, or Sides of the Stock	Stōlo, ōnis, m.
A fresh, or green Leaf	Frons, frondis, f.
A dead, or withered Leaf	Fōlium, ii, n.
A Blossom, or Flower	Flos, flōris, m.

TREES have

Wood	Lignum. i, n.
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Which hath

A Knot	Nōdus, i, m.
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*Of Wood is made**A Faggot*

Fascis, is, m.

*A Nut bath**A Shell*

Pūtāmen, ĩnis, n.

A Kernel

Nuclĕus, i, m.

*Trees growing together make**A Wood*

Sylva, æ, f.

A Forest

Saltus, us, m.

A Grove

Nĕmus, ōris, n.

*A Grove consecrated to some
God, is*

Lūcus, i, m.

*A Place planted with Trees
is*

Arbustum, i, n.

*A Place planted with Wil-
lows is*

Sālĭctum, i, n.

*A Place planted with Oaks
is*

Quercĕtum, i, n.

C H A P. VI.

O F I N S E C T S.

*A N Animal, or
Living Creature
bath*

A Nĭmal, ālis, n.

Life

Vĭta, æ, f.

Sense

Sensus, us, m.

Sex

Sexus, us, m.

*There are five outward SENSES**The SIGHT*

Vĭsus, us, m.

The HEARING

Audĭtus, us, m.

The SMELL

Odōrātus, us, m.

The TASTE

Gustus, us, m.

The TOUCH, or FEELING

Tactus, us, m.

By the SENSES are perceived

Colour	Cōlor, ōris, m.
A Sound	Sōnus, i, m.
Or Voice	Vox, ōcis, f.
A Scent, or Smell	Odor, ōris, m.
Taste, or Relish	Sāpor, ōris, m.

Besides the five OUTWARD SENSES above-mentioned there are three INWARD SENSES given us, whereby we may know that we perceive Things.

The Common Sense	¹
The Fancy	²
The Memory	Mēmōria, æ, f.

The SENSES at REST is called

Sleep	Somnus, i, m.
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By its SEX a Living Creature is

A Male	Mas, āris, m.
A Female	Fēmīna, æ, f.

An ANIMAL is

An Insect	Insectum, i, n.
A Serpent	³ Serpens, tis, d. Or, Anguis, is, d.
A Bird	Avis, is, f.
A Beast	Bestia, æ, f.
A Fish	Piscis, is, m.
A Man	Hōmo, inis, m.

INSECTS are small Animals without Blood, having an Incisure, or Resemblance of Cutting, common to most of them, in some part of their Bodies.

CREEPING INSECTS are

A Worm	Vermis, is, m.
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¹ Called *Sensus communis*.

² *Phantasia*, æ, f.

³ *Serpens* is an Adjective, and when it is taken in the Masculine Gender, *Anguis* is understood; when in the Feminine, *Bestia* is understood,

<i>An Ant, Emmet, or Pismire</i>	Formīca, æ, f.
<i>A Caterpillar</i>	Erūca, æ, f.
<i>A Flea</i>	Pūlex, icis, m.
<i>A Glow-Worm</i>	Cicindēla, æ, f.
<i>An Horse-Leech</i>	Hīrūdo, inis, f.
<i>A Louse</i>	Pēdicūlus, i, m.
<i>A Moth</i>	Tīnēa, æ, f.
<i>Nits</i>	Lendes, ium, f.
<i>A Silk-Worm</i>	Bombyx, ycis, m.
<i>A Snail</i>	Līmax, acis, d.
<i>A Spider</i>	Arānēa, æ, f.
<i>A Water-Spider</i>	Tīpūla, æ, f.
<i>A Tick</i>	Rīcīnus, i, m.
<i>A Wall Louse, Bug, or Chinch</i>	Cinex, icis, m.

FLYING INSECTS *are*

<i>A Bee</i>	Apis, is, f.
<i>A Beetle</i>	Scārābæus, i, m.
<i>A Breeze, Gad-fly, or Ox-fly</i>	Asīlus, i, m.
<i>A Butter-fly</i>	Pāpilio, ōnis, m.
<i>A Cical, or Baulm Cricket</i>	Cicāda, æ, f.
<i>A Cricket</i>	Gryllus, i, m.
<i>A Fly</i>	Musca, æ, f.
<i>A Gnat</i>	Cūlex, icis, m.
<i>A Grasshopper, or Locust</i>	Lōcusta, æ, f.
<i>A Spanish-fly</i>	Canthāris, idis, f.
<i>A Wasp</i>	Vespa, æ, f.
<i>An Hornet, or great Wasp</i>	Crābro, ōnis, m.
<i>A Drone</i>	Fūcus, i, m.
<i>batb not</i>	
<i>A Sting</i>	Acūlēus, i, m.

SERPENT or CREEPER *is*

<i>An Adder, or Viper</i>	Vīpēra, æ, f.
<i>An Asp</i>	Aspis, idis, f.
<i>A Basilisk</i>	Bāsīliscus, i, m.

¹ This INSECT is unknown in *England*, but very common in *Italy*.

*A Dragon**A Lizard**A Salamander**A Scorpion**A Snake**A water-Snake*

Drăco, ōnis, m.

Lăcerus, i, m.

Sălămandra, æ, f.

Scorpīus, n, m

Or, Scorpīo, ōnis, m.

Cōlūber, bri, m.

Nātrix, īci, m.

Or, Hydrus, i, m.

*A Bee in**A Bee-Hive**maketh*

Alveāre, is, n.

Alveārūm, ii, n.

*Honey**An Honey-comb**Wax**A Swarm of Bees is*

Mel, lis, n.

Fāvus, i, m.

Cēra, æ, f.

Exāmen, īnis, n.

C H A P. VII.

Of B I R D S.

*Singing BIRDS are**A Black Bird**A Chaffinch**A Gold Finch**A Green Finch**A Lark**A Nightingale**A Quail**A Robin Red Breast**A Starling or Stare**A Thrush**A Titmouse*M^oErūla, æ, f.

Fringilla, æ, f.

Cardūēis, is, f.

Or, Acanthis, īdis, f.

Chlōris, īdis, f.

Or, Vīrēo, ōnis, m.

Alauda, æ, f.

Lucīnīa, æ, f.

Cōturnix, īcis, f.

Erīthācus, i, m.

Sturnus, i, m.

Turdus, i, m.

Pārus, i, m.

BIRDS which live about, or in WATRY PLACES,
are

A Coot	Fū ĭca, æ, f.
A Crane	& Fūlix, ĭcis, f.
A Dipper, or Dob chick	Grus, ūi-, d.
A Duck	Mergus, i, m.
A Goose	Anās, ātis, f.
An Heron	Anser, ĕris, m.
A Pelican	Ardea, æ, f.
A Stork	Pedicānus, i, m.
A Swan	Cicōnia, æ, f.
A Water Wagtail	Olor, ōris, m.
King's-Fisher	Or, Cygnus, i, m.
	Mōtācīla, æ, f.
	Alcyon, ōnis, f.

RAVENOUS BIRDS are

A Crow, or Rook	Corvix, ĭcis, f.
A Cuckoo	Cūcūlus, i, m.
An Eagle	Aquila, æ, f.
An Hawk	Accipiter, tris, m.
A Kite, or Glead	Milvus, i, m.
A Magpy, or Pianet	Pīca, æ, f.
An Owl	Noctūa, æ, f.
A Parrot	Or, Bubo, ōnis, d.
A Raven	Pŕitiācus, i, m.
A Vulture	Corvus, i, m.
	Vultur, ūris, m.
	Or, Vulturius, iī, m. <i>Phæd.</i>

BIRDS dwelling about the HOUSE are

A Cock	Gallus, i, m.
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Whose Female is:

An Hen	Gallina, æ, f.
A Dove, or Pigeon	Columbus, i, m.
A Peacock	Pāvo, ōnis, m.
A Sparrow	Passer, ĕris, m.
A Swallow	Hirundo, ĭnis, f.

A Cock being gelt is called

A Capon

Cāpo, ōnis, m.
Or, Cāpus, i, m.

Besides these BIRDS before mentioned, there are many others that haunt the Fields and Woods, as,

A Bat

Vespertilio, ōnis, m.

An Hedge Sparrow

Currūca, æ, f.

A Partridge

Perdix, icis, d.

A Pheasant

Phāsiānus, i, m.

A Ring Dove

Pālumbes, is, m. & f.

A Turtle Dove

Turtur, ūris, m.

A BIRD hath

A Bill, or Beak

Rostrum, i, n.

A Comb, or Crest

Crista, æ, f.

A Wing

Ala, æ, f.

A Feather

Plūma, æ, f.

An hard Feather, or Quill

Penna, æ, f.

A Crop, or Gizzard

Ingluvies, ei, f.

A BIRD lays in

A Nest

Nidus, i, m.

An Egg

Ovum, i, n.

hath

A White

Albūmen, inis, n.

A Yolk

Vitellus, i, m.

A Fowler, or Bird catcher

Auceps, cūpis, m. & f.

Catcheth BIRDS with

Birdlime

¹ Viscus, i, m.
Or, Viscum, i, n.

And puts them into

A Cage, or Aviary

Aviārium, ii, n.

¹ Also a Shrub growing in Oak-Trees, called Mistletoe, or Misseldine.

CHAP.

C H A P. VIII.

O F F I S H E S.

River and Pond FISHES are

A N Eel
 A Gudgeon

A Pearch

A Pike

A Tench

A Nguilla, æ, f.
 Gōbia, ii, m.
 Or, Gōbio, ōnis, m.
 Perca, æ, f.
 Lūcius, ii, m.
 Tinca, æ, f.

Sea FISH are

A Dolphin

A Mullet

An Oyſter

A Whale

Delphīnus, i, m.
 Mugil, īlis, m.
 Oſtrēa, æ, f.
 Bālæna, æ, f.

FISH common to both Salt and Fresh Water are

A Crab Fiſh

A Salmon

Cancer, cri, m.
 Salmo, ōnis, m.

FISHES have

Gills

| Branchiæ, ārum, f.

Instead of Feet they have

Fins

| Pinnæ, ārum, f.

FISHES have alſo

Scales

| Squāma, æ, f.

FISH that are covered with

A SHELL

are called

Shell-Fiſh

A Fiſherman

catcheth FISH with

An Hook

A Net

Salt Fiſh is

| Teſta, æ, f.

Conchylia, ōrum, pl. n.
 Piſcātor, ōris, m.

Hāmus, i, m.

Rēte, is, n.

Salsāmentum, i, n.

C H A P. IX.

Of Four-Footed B E A S T S.

*Some are Tame**as***C**ATTLE*The labouring Beast* | **P** ^{Ecus, ōris, n.}*The Four footed Creature which flieth from Men is called**A WILD Beast*| ^{Fēra, æ, f.}*Cattle is**All Sorts of Neat**Ox, Bull, or Cow*| ^{Bos, bōvis, m. & f.}*A Bull*| ^{Taurus, i, m.}*Whose Female is**A Cow*| ^{Vācca, æ, f.}*An He Goat*| ^{Hircus, i, m.}*A Gelded Goat*| ^{Cāper, ri, m.}*An Hog*| ^{Porcus, i, m.}*A Ram*| ^{Arīes, ētis, m.}*Whose Female is**A Sheep*| ^{Ovis, is, f.}*A Cow brings forth**A Calf*| ^{Vitūlus, i, m.}*A RAM gelded is called**A Weather*| ^{Vervex, ēcis, m.}*A Cow that never yet was with Calf is called**An Heifer*| ^{Jūvenca æ, f.}*A She Goat*| ^{Capra, æ, f.}¹ *This is an Adjective, Bestia or Pēcus being understood.**brings*

<i>brings forth</i>	
<i>A young Goat, or Kid</i>	Hœdus, i, m.
<i>A SHEEP brings forth</i>	
<i>A Lamb</i>	Agnus, i, m.
<i>A Sow</i>	¹ Sus, suis, com.
<i>brings forth</i>	
<i>A Pig</i>	Porcellus, i, m.
<i>A PIG not gelded is called</i>	
<i>A Boar Pig</i>	Verrus, is, m.
<i>A PIG gelded is called</i>	
<i>A Barrow Pig</i>	² Mājālis, is, m.
<i>Labouring BEASTS are</i>	
<i>An Ass</i>	^o Asinus, i, m.
<i>A Camel</i>	Cāmēlus, i, m.
<i>An Elephant</i>	^o Elephas, antis, m.
<i>An Horse</i>	^o Equus, i, m.
<i>Whose Female is called</i>	
<i>A Mare</i>	Equa, æ, f.
<i>A Mule</i>	Mulus, i, m.
	& Mula, æ, f.
<i>To an HORSE belong</i>	
<i>A Bridle</i>	Frænum, i, n.
<i>A Saddle</i>	^o Ephippium, ii, n.
<i>WILD BEASTS are</i>	
<i>An Ape</i>	Simius, ii, m.
	Or, Simia, æ, f.
<i>A Bear</i>	Ursus, i, m.
<i>A wild Boar</i>	^o Aper, pri, m.
<i>A Coney, or Rabbit</i>	Cuniculus, i, m.

¹ *Sus* in Latin is used when we speak of either Sex, as the Word *Swine* is also in English; but with this Difference, that *Swine* is used in both Numbers.

² *Porcus* is understood.

<i>A¹ Deer</i>	Dāma, æ, com.
<i>A Fox</i>	Vulpes, is, f.
<i>An Hart, or Stag</i>	Cervus, i, m:

Whose Female is called

<i>An Hind</i>	Cerva, æ, f.
<i>which bringeth forth</i>	
<i>A Fawn</i>	Hircū, i, m.
<i>An Hare</i>	Lepus, ōris, m.
<i>An Hedge Hog</i>	Echīnus, i, m.
<i>A Lion</i>	Leo, ōnis, m.

Whose Female is

<i>A Lioness</i>	Læna, æ, f.
<i>A Leopard</i>	Pardus, i, m.
<i>A Mole</i>	Talpa, æ, d.
<i>A Monkey, or Marmoset</i>	Cercopithecus, i, m.
<i>An Ounce</i>	Lynx, cis, d.
<i>A Panther</i>	Panthera, æ, f.
<i>A Porcupine</i>	Hytrix, icis, f.
<i>A Squirrel</i>	Sciurus, i, m.
<i>A Tyger</i>	Tigris, idis, is, f.
<i>A Wolf</i>	Lūpus, i, m.

BEASTS that dwell about the House are

<i>A Dog, or Bitch</i>	Cānis, is, com.
<i>A Cat</i>	Felis, is, f.
<i>A Mouse</i>	Mus, mūris, m.
<i>A Rat</i>	²
<i>A Weasel</i>	Mustēla, f.

A Mouse is taken in

<i>A Mouse-Trap</i>	Muscipula, æ, f.
	Or, Muscipulum, i, n, Phæd

Four-footed Beasts that live as well by Water as Land, are

<i>A Beaver</i>	Fiber, ri, m.
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¹ The Male of this Creature is called a *Buck*, as the Female is called a *Doe*.

² Commonly called *Sorex*.

<i>A Crocodile</i>	Cröcödīlus, i, m.
<i>A Frog</i>	Rāna, æ, f.
<i>A Tortoise</i>	Teitūdo, īnis, f.
<i>A Number of Small Cattle, as Sheep; &c. is called</i>	
<i>A Flock</i>	Grex. grēgis, m.
<i>A Number of Big Cattle, as Oxen, &c. is called</i>	
<i>An Herd</i>	Armentum, i, n.
<i>A little Dog, Whelp, Kit</i>	
<i>ling, the Young of all</i>	Cātūlū, i, m.
<i>Beasts is</i>	

BEASTS have [some]

<i>An Hoof</i>	Ungū a, æ, f.
<i>An Horn</i>	Cornu, n.
<i>A Tail</i>	Cauda, æ, f.
<i>A Skin</i>	Pellis, is, f.
<i>An Hide</i>	Tergus, ōris, n.
<i>Any Skin, or Leather is</i>	Cōrium, ii, n.

BEASTS are covered with either

<i>A Bristle</i>	Sēta. æ, f.
<i>Or, Hair or Shag</i>	Pīlus, i, m.
<i>Or, Wooll</i>	Lāna, æ, f.
<i>A Fleece of Wooll is</i>	Vellus, ēris, n.

The BULL, Ox, and Cow are remarkable for the
Skin hanging down beneath the Throat, called

<i>The Dew Lap</i>	Pālčar, āris, n.
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The ELEPHANT is remarkable for his

<i>Snout, or Trunk</i>	Pröboscis	īdis, f.
	Or, Promuscis,	

The GOAT is remarkable for his

<i>Beard</i>	Barba, æ, f.
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The HORSE is remarkable for his

<i>Main</i>	Jūba, æ, f.
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Part of the Fat of some Beasts is called

<i>Sewet, or Tallow</i>	Sēbum, i, n.
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He that keepeth SHEEP is

<i>A Shepherd</i>	Pastor, ōris, m.
<i>who hath</i>	
<i>A Crook, or Staff</i>	Pēdum, i, n.
<i>A Scrip, or Wallet</i>	Pēra, æ, f.
<i>An Huntsman</i>	Vēnātor, ōris,
<i>hath</i>	
<i>An Hunting-Staff, or Pole</i>	Vēnābŭlum, i, n.
<i>And allures the</i>	Beasts out of their
<i>Cave, or Den</i>	Cāverna, æ, f.
<i>into</i>	
<i>A Pitfall</i>	Fōvēa, æ, f.
<i>A Ditch,</i>	Scrobs, is, d.
<i>Or, into</i>	
<i>A Net</i>	Castis, is, & ĭdis, m.

C H A P. X.

Of M A N, respecting his Age or Kindred.

A M A N by his Age is first

A <i>Babe, Infant, or Child</i>	I Nfans, ntis.
<i>that cannot yet speak</i>	
<i>then</i>	
<i>A Boy, or Lad</i>	Pŭer, ri, m.
<i>Afterwards a young Man</i>	Adōlescens, ntis.
<i>A Grown Man</i>	Vir, vīri, m.
<i>An Old Man</i>	Senex, senis.

¹ *Infans, Adolescens, and Senex, being Adjectives, ought to have been ranked among them; but it is to be hoped, our Method will excuse the inserting them here.*

So in the other SEX there is

An Infant, or Babe

A Girl, Lass, or Wench

A Maid, or Virgin

A Grown Woman

An Old Woman

Infans—

Puella, æ, f.

Virgo, inis, f.

Mulier, cris, f.

Anus, us, f.

A Man by his KINDRED is

A Father

A Grand-Father

A Son

A Grand-Child

A Brother

A Father-in-Law

A Son-in-Law

Pater, ris, m.

Avus, i, m.

Filius, ii, m.

Nepos, otis, m.

Frater, tris, m.

Socer, eri, m.

Gēner, eri, m.

The Man that your Mother marries after your Father's Death, is called

A Step-Father

Vitricus, i, m.

A Step-Son

An Uncle by the Father

An Uncle by the Mother

Privignus, i, m.

Patrūus, i, m.

Avunculus, i, m.

A Brother's or Sister's Son is called

A Nephew

A Cousin-German, or a Father's Brother's Son

¹
² Patrūelis, is.

A Woman by her KINDRED is

A Mother

A Grand-Mother

A Daughter

A Grand-Daughter

A Sister

A Mother-in-Law

Mater, tris, f.

Avia, æ, f.

Filia, æ, f.

Neptis, tis, f.

Soror, oris, f.

Socrus, us, f.

¹ A Nephew is called, Filius Fratris, or Filius Sororis.

² It is an Adjective, Frater being understood.

A Daughter-in-Law
A Step-Mother
A Step-Daughter
A Niece

Nūrus, rus, f.
 Növerca, æ, f.
 Prīyigna, æ, f.
 i

A Man too big is

A Giant

|Gīgas, antis, m.

A Man too little is

A Dwarf

|Pūmīlio, ōnis, m.

Proper Names.

The Proper Names of Men are

Adam
Abraham
Anthony
Benjamin
Charles
Edward
George
Henry
James
John
Mark
Paul
Peter
Richard
Robert
William

|Adāmus, i, m.
 |Abrahāmus, i, m.
 |Antōnius, ii, m.
 |Benjamīnus, i, m.
 |Cārōlus, i, m.
 |Edvārdus, i, m.
 |Georgius, ii, m.
 |Henricus, i, m.
 |Jacōbus, i, m.
 |Joānes, is, m.
 |Marcus, i, m.
 |Paulus, i, m.
 |Petrus, i, m.
 |Ricardus, i, m.
 |Robertus, i, m.
 |Gulielmus, i, m.

Proper Names of Women are

Ann
Catharine
Elizabeth
Eve
Hannah
Jane
Joan

|Anna, æ, f.
 |Cāthārīna, æ, f.
 |Elizabētha, æ, f.
 |Eva, æ, f.
 |Hanna, æ, f.
 |Jāna, æ, f.
 |Joanna, æ, f.

A Niece is called, Fīliā Frātris, or Fīliā Sōrōris.

Mary

Mary
Sarah
Susan

Maria, æ, f.
Sara, æ, f.
Susanna, æ, f.

I have set down these few proper Names purely in Compliance to Custom, the so doing being altogether contrary to the true Design of a VOCABULARY. See the Preface.

C H A P. XI.

Of the PARTS of Man's BODY.

PARTS of the BODY are

THE Head
The Trunk
A Limb

Caput, itis, n.
Truncus, i, m.
Artus, us, m.

On the HEAD are

The Hair

Crinis, is, m.

The Crown of the Head

Or, Capillus, i, m.

The Ear

Vertex, icis, m.

The Temples of the Head

Auris, is, f.

The Face

Tempora, um, pl n.

Facies, ei, f.

In the FACE are

The Forehead

Frons, tis, f.

The Countenance

Vultus, us, m.

The Eye

Oculus, i, m.

The Nose

Nasus, i, m.

The Mouth

Os, oris, n.

The Chin

Mentum, i, n.

In the EYE are

The White of the Eye

ⁱ

The Sight, or Apple of the Eye

Pupilla, æ, f.

ⁱ Called Album Oculi.

Out of the EYE cometh

A Tear

|Lācryma, æ, f.

The NOSE hath two

Nostrils

|Nāres, ĩum, pl. f.

To the MOUTH belong

The Lip

|Lābĭum, ii, n,
Or, Lābrum, i, n.

The Outer Cheek

|Gēna, æ, f.

Within the MOUTH are

The Gum

|Gingĭva, æ, f.

The Palate, or Roof of the

|Pālātum, i, n.

The Inner Cheek [Mouth

|Bucca, æ, f.

The Tongue

|Lingua, æ, f.

The Chap

|Faux, cis, f.

The Throat

|Guttur, ūris, n.

Between the Head and the Trunk is

The Neck

|Collum, i, n.

Parts of the Neck are

The fore part, or the Throat-

|Jūgŭlum, i, n. & us, i, m.

The hinder part

[the

Or, the Nape or Crag

|Cervix, ĩcis, f.

Along the Throat descends

The Gullet

|Gŭla, æ, f.

The Part that lies betwixt the Bottom of the Neck and reaches to the Ribs, is called

The Chest

|Thōrax, ācis, m.

Whose fore Part is

The Breast

|Pectus, ōris, n.

The hinder Part is

The Back

|Tergum, i, n.

where are

The Shoulder

|Hūmērus, i, m.

The Mid-Back

|Dorsum, i, n.

The Side

|Lātus, ěris, n.

*In the Breast is**The Bosom*

| Sinus, us, m.

The Dug

| Mamma, æ, f.

*which bath**A Nipple*

| Păpilla, æ, f.

*Under the Breast are**The Belly*

| Venter, ris, m.

The Navel

| Umbilicus, i, m.

*Below which are**The lower Belly*

| Abdōmen, ĩnis, n.

The Groin

| Inguen, ĩnis, n.

*In the hinder Part of the Abdōmen are**The Loins*

| Lumbus, i, m.

*At the lower End is**The Breech*

| Anus, i, m.

| Or, Pōdex, ĩcis, m.

*Whose two Sides are called**The Buttocks*

| Năes, ĩum, pl. f.

*Of the LIMBS.**The Part from the Joint of the Shoulder to the Elbow
is called**The Arm*

| Brăchĭum, ii, n.

*The Place where we bend our ARM is called**The Elbow*

| Cūbitus, m.

*The Part that reaches from the Elbow to the Wrist is
called**The Fore-Arm*

| Lăcertus, i, m.

*The Wrist**All that Part that is betwixt the Wrist and the Ends
of the Fingers is called**The Hand*

| Mănus, us, f.

*The HAND being closed is**The Fist*

| Pugnus, i, m.

*Called Carpus, i, m.**The*

The HAND being spread open is

The Palm of the Hand | Palma, æ, f.

Parts of the HAND are

The Thumb

| Pollex, īcis, m.

The Finger

| Dīgitus, i, m.

On the FINGER is

A Nail

| Unguis, is, m.

below

The Hip, or Haunch

| Coxa, æ, f.

is

The Thigh

| Or, Cōxendix, īcis, f.

which reaches to

The Knee

| Fēmur, ōris, n.

| Gēnu, n. Undeclined.

The Back-Part of the KNEE is

The Ham

| Pōples, ītis, m.

The Part from the KNEE to the ANKLE is

The Leg

| Crus, crūris, n.

The Back-Part of the LEG is

The Calf of the Leg

| Sūra, æ, f.

The Foot is

| Pes, pēdis, m.

The upper Part of the FOOT is called

The Instep

The under Part of the FOOT is called

The Sole of the Foot

| Planta, æ, f.

The FOOT hath

A Toe

²

| Hallux, ūcis, m.

The great Toe is

| Or, Hallus i, m.

In which Parts are

Skin

| Cūtis, is, f.

Flesh

| Cāro, carnis, f.

A Muscle

| Musculus, i, m.

¹ Called Tarsus, i, m.

² Called Dīgitus Pedis.

<i>A Vein</i>	Vēna, æ, f.
<i>An Artery</i>	Artēria, æ, f.
<i>A Humour</i>	Hūmor, ōris, m.
<i>A Nerve, or Sineu</i>	Nervus, i, m.
<i>Fat, or Grease</i>	Adeps, ipis, d.
<i>A Bone</i>	Os, ossis, n.

in which is

Marrow

<i>A Membrāne, or thin Skin</i>	Mēdulla, æ, f.
	Membrāna, æ, f.

Between the BONES is

<i>A Gristle</i>	Cartilāgo, inis, f.
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The inward Parts of the Body are

<i>The Bowels</i>	Viscēra, um, pl. n.
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In the HEAD is

<i>The Brain</i>	Cērēbrum, i, n.
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In the BREAST are

<i>The Heart</i>	Cor, cōdis, n.
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<i>The Lungs, or Lights</i>	Pulmo, ōnis, m.
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In the BELLY is

<i>The Paunch</i>	Alvus, i, f.
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In which are

<i>The Stomach</i>	Ventrīcūlus, i, m.
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<i>With the Mouth of the Sto-</i>	Stömāchus, i, m.
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<i>The Guts</i>	[mach] Intestīna, ōrum, pl. n.
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The greatest Part of the Guts is covered with

<i>A Cawl</i>	Omentum, i, n.
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On the right Side of the upper Abdōmen lieth

<i>The Liver</i>	Jēcūr, ōris, n.
	Or, Jecīnōris.

As on the left Side lieth

<i>The Spleen, or Milt</i>	Splen, ēnis, m.
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Then there are

<i>The two Reins, or Kidney</i>	Ren, rēnis, m.
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<i>And the Bladder [of Piss]</i>	Vēsīca, æ, f.
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C H A P. XII.

Of the BONES.

The BONES belonging to a Man are about 300, divided into the BONES of the HEAD, of the BODY, and of the LIMBS.

The BONES of the HEAD are

T H E Skull
The Cheek Bone
Or Jaw Bone
With 32 Teeth

C Ranium, ii, n.
Maxilla, æ, f.
Or, Māla, &, f.
Dens, tis, m.

BONES of the BODY are

The Back Bone
Which hath 34
Joints, or turning Bones
24 Ribs
And the 2 shoulder Blades
The Shin Bone is

¹
Vertēbræ, ārum, pl. f.
Costæ, ārum, pl. f.
Scāpūla, æ, f.
Tībīa, æ, f.

The Humours of the BODY are

Blood

Gall

Milk

Phlegm

Choler

Melancholy

Excrements, or Unclean-
nesses to be cast out of the
BODY,
are

Sweat

Spittle

Sanguis, īnis, m.

Fel, fellis, n.

Lac, lactis, n.

Pituita, æ, f.

Bilis, is, f.

²

Excrēmenta, orum, pl. n.

Sūdor, ōris, m.

Sālīva, æ, f.

¹ Spina Dorſi.

² Bilis Atra.

<i>Snot</i>	Mūcūs, i, m.
<i>Piss, or Urine</i>	Urīna, æ, f.
<i>Dung</i>	Stercus, ōris, n.
<i>Blood coming from a Wound is</i>	Cruor, ōris, m.

C H A P. XIII.

O F D I S E A S E S.

The BODY is subject to

A <i>Wound</i>	V Ulnus, ěris, n.
<i>A Sore, or Ulcer</i>	Ulcus, ěris, n.
<i>A Disease</i>	Morbus, i, m.
<i>Death</i>	Mors, tis, f.

A WOUND is caused by

<i>A Stroke</i>	Plāga, æ, f.
<i>A Stripe, or Blow</i>	Verber, ěris, n.
<i>A Wale on the Flesh after Whipping is</i>	Vībex, ĩcis, f.

After a WOUND is cured there remains

<i>A Scar</i>	Cicātrix, ĩcis, f.
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D I S E A S E S *are*

<i>A Consumption</i>	Tābes, is, f.
<i>A Cough</i>	Tussis, is, f.
<i>An Hydropsy</i>	Hydrops, ōpis, m.
<i>Or, Dropsy</i>	
<i>The Fever, or Ague</i>	Fēbris, is, f.
<i>The Gout</i>	ᵀPōdāgra, æ, f.
<i>The Itch</i>	Scābies, ei, f.
<i>Madness</i>	Insānia, æ, f.

ᵀ This Word properly signifies the *Gout* of the Foot, but is generally taken for the *Gout* in any Part.

The Plague
The Stone

Pestis, is, f.
Calcŭlus, i, m.

The Physician

Mēdicus, i, m.

For the Curing of DISEASES giveth

Physick

Mēdicīna, æ, f.

He doth also sell

A Medicine

Mēdicāmen, inis, n.

Or, A Remedy

Or, Rēmēdium, ii, n.

Poyson

Vēnēnum, i, n.

An Ointment

Unguentum, i, n.

When there is no DISEASE, there is

Health, or Welfare

Sālus, ūtis, f.

Strength

Rōbur, ōris, n.

CHAP. XIV.

Of the MIND and its AFFECTIONS.

MAN hath

A MIND

M Ens, tis, f.

Reason

Or, Anīmus, i, m.

WILL

Rātio, ōnis, f.

Vōluntas, ātis, f.

The AFFECTIONS, or PASSIONS of the MIND are

Love

Amor, ōris, m.

Hatred

Odium, ii, n.

Joy

Gaudium, ii, n.

Pleasure

Vōluptas, ātis, f.

Hope

Spes, ei, f.

Desire

Dēsīdērīum, ii, n.

Fear

Tīmor, ōris, m.

Dread

Dread

Shame

Anger

Or, Rage

Envy

Mētus, us, m.

Pūdor, ōris, m.

Ira, æ, f.

Fūr, or, ōris, m.

Invidiā, æ, f.

Creatures are affected with want of Food, or
Hunger

Fāmes, is, f.

Thirst

With want of Drink, or

Sītis, is, f.

Want of Food causeth

Leanness

Mācies, ei, f.

Men have

Power, or Force

Help, or Means

Aid

A Custom, or Manner
to do

A Work

A Charge

Business

Duty, or Office

Vis, is, f.

Ops, ōpis, f.

Auxiliū, ii, n.

Mos, ōris, m.

Opus, ěris, n.

Mūnus, ěris, n.

Nēgōiū, ii, n.

Officiū, ii, n.

Which should be done with

Counsel

Art, or Skill

Care

Study

Labour

Faithfulness

From Delay

to do these things, cometh
Loss, or Damage

Conseilium, ii, n.

Ars, tis, f.

Cūra, æ, f.

Stūdium, ii, n.

Lābor, ōris, m.

Fides, ei, f.

Mōra, æ, f.

Damnum, i, n.

C H A P. XV.

OF MEATS and DRINKS.

For the Maintenance of the BODY there is

Provision, or Plenty
Food, or MEAT
DRINK

Copia, æ, f.
Cibus, i, m.
Potus, us, m.

*All manner of Provisions
of MEAT and DRINK
for Men, is called
Food, or any thing that is
eaten with Bread (e-
specially Fish) is*

Pēnus, i, or us, m. & f.
Or, Annona, æ, f.
Opsōnium, ii, n.

For EATING there is

Bread

Pānis, is, m.

Butter

Butyrum, i, n.

Cheese

Cāsēus, i, m.

Besides what

The Butcher

Lānīus, ii, m.

Sells in

The Shambles

Mācellum, i, n.

Beef

ⁱ

*The Romans expressed the Names of the Butcher's
Meat by two Words, as*

ⁱ Beef

Cāro Būbūla

Or, Ox's Flesh

Cāro Agnīna

Lamb

Or, Lamb's Flesh

Cāro "Ovīna

Mutton

Or, Sheep's Flesh

Cāro Sūilla

Pork

Or, Hog's Flesh

Cāro Vītūlīna

Veal

Or, Calf's Flesh

Cāro Fērīna

² Venison

² Flesh taken by hunting.

Of a Hog they make

<i>Bacon</i>	Lardum, i, n.
<i>A Gammon of Bacon with the Leg on, is</i>	Perna, æ, f.

There are also for Eating

<i>A Pudding</i>	Farctum, i, n.
<i>A Cake</i>	Plācenta, æ, f.
<i>Pottage, or Broth</i>	Jus, jūris, n.
<i>Pap, or Water-gruel</i>	Pūls, pultis, f.
<i>Dainty Dishes</i>	Palmentum, i, n.
<i>For Sauce</i>	Or, Pulmentarium, ii, n.
<i>Nien use</i>	Condimentum, i, n.
<i>Oil</i>	Olēum, i, n.
<i>Vinegar</i>	Acētum, i, n.

Eating a Meal is

<i>A Breakfast</i>	Jentaculum, i, n.
<i>A Dinner</i>	Prandium, ii, n.
<i>A Common Supper</i>	Cœna, æ, f.
<i>A Bever, or Afternoons Lunchion</i>	Mērenda, æ, f.

For DRINKING there is

<i>Ale, or Beer</i>	Cervisia, æ, f.
<i>Wine</i>	Vīnum, i, n.
<i>which bath</i>	
<i>Dregs, or Lees</i>	Fæx, fæcis, f.
<i>At a Feast</i>	Convivium, ii, n.
<i>Or, A Banquet</i>	Epulum, i, n.
<i>A Guest</i>	Hospes, itis, m. & f.
<i>eateth of</i>	Or, Conviva, æ, m. & f.
<i>Dainties, or good Chear</i>	Daps, dapis, f.
<i>A Mess, or Dish of Meat born to the Table</i>	Ferculum, i, n.

¹ These Words came from *Puls*, but were afterwards used by the *Romans* to denote delicate Soops or Ragouts.

A Morsel, or Mouthful, is | Buccĕa, æ, f.

Bread is made by

A Baker

| Piitor, ōris, m.

Meat is dressed by

A Cook

| Cōquus, i, m.

in

A Cook's Shop

| Fōpīna, æ, f.

A Vintner, or Alehouse Man

| Caupo, ōnis, m.

Selleth Wine, or Ale

in

A Tavern, or Alehouse

| Caupōna, æ, f.

CH A P. XVI.

Of APPAREL.

For CLOATHING of the Body

T H E Taylor
maketh with

Thread

And a Needle

of

Cloth

A Garment

S Artor, ōris, m.

Fīlum, i, n,

Acus, us, f.

Pannus, i, m.

Vestis, is, f.

On the HEAD is worn

An Hat, or Cap

¹ Pīlĕum, i, n.

Or, Pīlĕus, i, m.

Or, Gālĕrus, i, m.

¹ The Romans ordinarily used no Covering for the Head, except the Lappet of their Gown; and this was not a constant Cover, but only occasional, to avoid the Rain, or Sun, &c. Yet at some particular Times, as at the sacrifices, at the publick Games, upon a Journey, or a warlike Expedition, we find them using some sort of Covering for the Head, which Coverings were called Pīlĕum, Gālĕrus, &c.

A Peruke, or Perriwig | Cālëndrum, i, n.

About the Body is worn

A close Coat

Tūnica, æ, f.

A great Coat

Lācerna, æ, f.

A Riding Coat

Pēnūla, æ, f.

A Cloak

Palliūm, ii, n.

A Gown

Tōga, æ, f.

You may call in Latin

Breeches

¹ Fēmōrālia, um, pl. n.

Stockings

¹ Tībīalīa, um, pl. n.

are tied with

A Garter

Periscēlis, idis, f.

A Shoemaker

Sūtor, ōris, m.

maketh

A Shoe

Calcēus, i, m.

A Buskin, or high Shoe

Cōthurnus, i, m.

A Sock

Soccus, i, m.

A Slipper

² Crēpīda, æ, f.

A Boot, or Greave

Ocrēa, æ, f.

A Spur is

Calcar, āris, n.

A Button, or Buckle

Fībūla, æ, f.

A Shoe-String, or Shoe-

Corrīgīa, æ, f.

Latchet

A String, or Point

Līgūla, æ, f.

A Girdle

Cingūlum, i, n.

¹ The Romans in no Respect differed more from the Modern Dress, than in that they had nothing answering to our Breeches and Stockings: Yet, instead of these, under their lower Coats, they sometimes bound their Thighs and Legs round with Silken Scarfs, or *Fasciæ*, which from the Parts to which they were applied, they called Fēmōrālia, Tībīalīa.

² This is supposed to be the same with the Sōlēa, which had no upper Leather; so that it covered only the Sole of the Foot, being fastened above with Straps and Buckles.

*A Fillet**A thin Sash**Or, Swadling Band*

Vitta, æ, f.

Fascia, æ, f.

*A Ring**On the FINGER is put*

Annulus, i, m.

C H A P. XVII.

Of BUILDINGS.

A *Building***Æ** Des, is, f.*Is either for ordinary dwelling in, as**An House**A Cote, or Cottage*

Dŏmus, us, & i, f.

Căsa, æ, f.

*Or, for Grandeur or Strength, as**A Palace**A Fort, or Castle**A Tower*

Pălatium, ii, n.

Arx, cis, f.

Turris, is, f.

*Or, for Religious Worship**A Temple**An Altar*

Templum, i, n.

Ara, æ, f.

*Or, Altarc, is, n.**For Warmth, Cleanliness, or Health**A Stove**A Bath, or Bagnio*

Hypocaustum, i, n.

Balneum, i, n.

*For selling of Goods there is**A Shop*

Officina, æ, f.

*For Passage they make**A Way**A Path*

Via, æ, f.

Callis, is, m.

*For walking in there is**A Portico, or Piazza**A Court, or Yard*

Porticus, us, f.

Atrium, ii, n.

For Passage over the Water there is

A Bridge | Pons, tis, m.

For Passage for foul Water there is

A Common-Shore | Clōāca, æ, f.

In a Building there are

A Wall | Pāries, ětis, m.

A Column, or Pillar | Cōlumna, æ, f.

A Chink, or Cranny | Rīma, æ, f.

A Corner | Angŭlus, i, m.

Parts of a House are

The Gate | Jānŭa, æ, f.

Or, the Outer Door | Fōres, ĩum, f.

The Door | Oſtĭum, ii, n.

Folding Doors | Valvæ, ārum, f.

You go over

The Threshold of the Door | Lĭmen, ĩnis, n.

into

The Hall | Aula, æ, f.

The Dining Room | Trĭclĭnĭum, ii, n.

The Inner Room | Conclāve, is, n.

The Kitchen | Cŭlĭna, æ, f.

Near which is

The Buttery, or Store-house | Promtŭārĭum, ii, n.

A Closet, or place for the
keeping of any thing in | Armārĭum, ii, n.

By a Step, or Stair

you go into

The Bed chamber

in which is

A Study

The Upper Room

| Grādus, us, m.

| Cŭbicŭlum, i, n.

| Mŭſeum, i, n.

| Cœnācŭlum, i, n.

*A Room bath**A Roof, or Arch*¹ Cămăra, æ, f.
Or, Fōrnix, īcis, f.*An Hearth, or Fire place*² Cămīnus, i, m.
Or, Fōcus, i, m.*On the Outside of the House appears**A Balcony, or Gallery*³ Pergūla, æ, f,*The Window*

Fēneitra, æ, f.

The Roof of the House

Tectum, i, n.

The Ridge, or Top

Culmen, īnis, n.

Or, Fastīgium, ii, n.

*An House is supported by**A Beam of the House*

Trabs, is, f,

A Rafter

Tignum, i, n.

*Doors have**A Post*

Postis, is, m.

A Hinge

Cardo, īnis, d.

A Chain

Cătēna, æ, f.

A Bar, or Bolt^oObex, īcis, d.*A Lock*

Or, Pelsūlus, i, m.

Sēra, æ, f.

*Which is opened by**A Key*

Clāvis, is, f.

*Under the House is**A Cellar*

Cella, æ, f

¹ Quid ? Cum Picens excerpens Semina pomis
Gaudes, si Cameram percussisti forte. *Horace.*² See (if you please) *Martinius's Lexicon Etymolo-*
gicon, under the Word *Caminus*.³ Pergūla is a Place joined to a House, open on the
Sides to let in fresh Air, jutting out towards the
Street, beyond the Wall of the House, either with,
or without a Covering.

OUT-HOUSES are

A Stall, or Stable in which is	Stābŭlum, i, n.
A Crib, or Manger	Præsēpe, is, n.
A Mill	Mōla, æ, f.
A Privy, or House of Office	Fōrica, æ, f.
A Well	Pūtēus, i, m.

A Company of HOUSES are

A Street, or Row	Vicus, i, m.
A Town	Oppidum, i, n.
A City	Urbs, is, f.

To a CITY or TOWN belong

A Gate	Porta, æ, f.
A Wall	Mŭrus, i, m.
Or, Walls	Moēnia, um, pl. n.
A Market, or Place where Courts are kept	Fōram, i, n.

A Building is made by

A Workman who cutteth	Fāber, ri, m.
A Plank	Planca, æ, f.
A Board	Tābŭla, æ, f.
with an	
Ax, or Hatchet	Sēcŭris, is, f.
He useth also	
An Hammer, or Mallet	Mallēus, i, m.
A Saw	Serra, æ, f.
A File	Līma, æ, f.
A Wedge	Cŭncus, i, m.
A Square	Norma, æ, f.

† This Word signifies properly, him who worketh Iron, or hard Materials ; but for Distinction, you may call him that worketh in Iron, or a Smith, *Faber ferrarius* ; him that worketh in Wood, or a Carpenter, *Faber Lignarius* ; as, him that worketh in Gold, or a Goldsmith, *Faber Aurarius*.

*A Crow, or Bar**Glue**A Nail, or Pin**A Brick is*

Vectis, is, m.

Glūten, īnis, n.

Clāvus, i, m.

Lāter, ěris, m.

¹ *A Smith worketh Iron upon**An Anvil*

Incus, ūdis, f.

C H A P. XVIII.

OF HOUSEHOLD-STUFF.

*All those moveable Things of divers Kinds, necessary for the several Uses of a Family, are called***F**URNITURE, or
HOUSEHOLD-STUFF*A whole Set of any Things,
whereby one is furnished,
is***S**^oUpellex, ětilis, f.^z Instrūmentum, i, n.*For Dressing of Victuals there are**A Pot**A Caldron, or Kettle
which hath**A Cover, or Lid**A Frying-Pan*

Olla, æ, f.

Lĕbes, ětis, m.

^oOpercŭlum, i, n.

Sartāgo, īnis, f.

*For blowing of the Fire there is**A Pair of Bellows*

Follis, is, m.

*For taking up of Coals**A Pair of Tongs*

Forceps, ĩpis, d.

*For giving of Light there are**A Lamp, or Light*

Lŭcerna, æ, f.

Or, Lampas, ādis, f.

¹ See the Note in p. 45.^z Boves, Jumenta, & Instrūmentum Rusticum,
Phædrus, L. 4. Fab. 4. v. 24.

A Flamboy, or Torch

A Bandle

which is put into

A Candlestick

Or Lanthorn, or Lantern

Fax, fācis, f.

Candēla, æ, f.

Candēlābrum, i, n.

Lāterna, æ, f.

For sitting up there is

A Seat

A Stool

A Foot-stool, or low Seat

A Bench, or Form

Sēdes, is, f.

Sella, æ, f.

Scabellum, i, n.

Scāmnum, i, n.

For sitting and leaning on there are

A Chair

A Cushion

Cā:hēdra, æ, f.

Pulvīnus, i, m.

For lying and sleeping on there are

A Cradle

A Bed

Cūnæ, ārum, pl. f.

Lectus, i, m.

For putting Things upon there are

A Table

on which are put

A Tablecloth

A Napkin, or Towel

A Carpet

Menſa, æ, f.

Mantīle, is, n.

Mappa, æ, f.

Tāpes, ētis, m.

For cutting of Things there is

A Knife

Culter, tri, m.

There are for the keeping and Carriage of Things

A Vessel

A Sheath, or Case

A Sack, or Bag

A Purse

A Scabbard for a Sword

Vas, vāſis, n.

Thēca, æ, f.

Saccus, i, m.

Crūmēna, æ, f.

Vāgīna, æ, f.

Such Vessels as serve for the holding any Thing, and are made of Wood, are

A Box

A Coffer, or Chest

A Desk

A Basket

Pyxis, idis, f.

Arca, æ, f.

Scrīnnium, ii, n.

Corbis, is, d.

Vessels that were commonly made by the Romans of Earth, and served for the holding great Quantities of liquid Things, are

<i>A Jar</i>	Dōlūm, ii, n.
<i>A great Wine Vessel</i>	¹ Cadus, i, m.
<i>Another something less than the Cadus</i>	² Amphōra, æ, f.

Small Vessels for the holding of Water, are

<i>A Pitcher</i>	Urcēus i, m.
<i>A Bucket, or Pail</i>	Sītūla, æ, f.

Vessels that are for the holding Meats and Broths, are

<i>A Dish</i>	Discus, i, m.
<i>A deep Dish, or Platter</i>	Pātīna, æ, f.
<i>A Trencher</i>	³

Drinking Vessels are

<i>Any kind of Cup</i>	Pōcūlum, i, n.
<i>A Bowl, or Goblet</i>	Pātēra, æ, f.
<i>A Pot with a hollow Belly</i>	Ampulla, æ, f.
<i>Or, a Bottle</i>	
<i>A Drinking Glass *</i>	
<i>Any Thing to hold by, the Ear or Handle of Cup, Pot, or Jug</i>	Ansa, æ, f.

Salt is put into

<i>A Salt-Seller</i>	Sālīnum, i, n.
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For the Adornment of a Room there are

<i>Tapestry-Hangings</i>	Aulæa, ōrum, pl. n.
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¹ Some count this to have held about as much as our Kilderkin; (that is, 11 Gallons, or 72 Quarts.)

² This some reckon to have been about the Bigness of our Firkin, which contains about 9 Gallons, or 36 Quarts.

³ You may call it Quādra, æ, f.

* Călix Vitreus.

<i>A Picture</i>	Pictūra, æ, f.
<i>An Image</i>	Imāgo, īnis, f.
<i>A Looking-glass</i>	Or, Simulācrum, i, n.
	Spēculum, i, n.

For cleaning of a Room they use

<i>A Broom, or Beesom</i>	Scōpa, æ, f.
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And they throw over the Room to keep it clean

<i>Saw-Dust</i>	Scobs, ōbis, f.
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For the holding of Urine there is

<i>A Chamber Pot, or Urinal</i>	Mātūla, æ, f.
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C H A P. XIX.

Of the G O U N T R Y, and C O U N - T R Y - A F F A I R S.

House and Land out of Town is

T H E Country	R Us, rūris, n.
<i>A Country Farm</i>	Villa, æ, f.
	Or, Prædium, ii, n.

LAND is

<i>A Court, or Plat</i>	Arĕa, æ, f.
<i>A Field</i>	Ager, gri, m.

Land for HERBS and FLOWERS is

<i>A Garden</i>	Hortus, i, m.
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Land for FRUIT-TREES is

<i>An Orchard</i>	Pōmārium, ii, n.
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Land for CORN is

<i>Arable Land</i>	Arvum, i, n.
<i>Or, Land fit for plowing</i>	

¹ Rus is understood.

Land for HAY is

A Meadow

| Prātum, i, n.

Land for BEASTS is

Pasture Ground

|¹ Pascūa, ōrum, pl. n.

Land is tilled by

An HUSBANDMAN

|^o Agrīcōla, æ, f.

The Plow-Man

|^o Arātor, ōris, m.

breaks up the Earth with

A Plow

|^o Arātrum, i, n.

Parts of the PLOW are

The Plow-Tail, or Handle

| Stīva, æ, f.

The Plow-Share

| Vōmis,
& Vōmer, ěris, m.

By the PLOW is made

A Furrow

| Sulcus, i, m.

The HUSBANDMAN soweth

Seed

| Sēmen, ĩnis, n.

The GROUND is made even with

An Harrow, or Rake

| Rastrum, i, n.
Pl. Rastri, ōrum, m.

When the CORN looks yellow, then comes

The Harvest

| Messis, is, f.

GRASS cut down, and dried by the SUN, is called

Hay

| Fœnum, i, n.

which is put into

A Barn

|² Horrēum, i, n.

A Garden is looked after by

A GARDENER

|³

Who

¹ *Rura* is understood. Pandere Agros pinguis, & pascua reddere rura. *Lucretius*, l. 5. v. 1247.

² Also a *Wine-Cellar*.

³ Commonly called *Hortulanus*. That it is not a good Word, is evident from the best Writers of Husbandry,

Who maketh for Defence of the Garden

An Hedge

with a

Bramble or Bryar

Sēpes, is, f.

Sentis, is, m.

To Husbandry also belong

A Sieve

A Sickle, or Scythe

A Spade

A Fork

Crībrum, i, n.

Faux, cis, f.

Līga ōnis, m.

Furca, æ, f.

For carrying of heavy Bodies there is

A Cart, or Waggon

Plaustrum, i, n.

An heavy Body is

A Burthen

A Weight

Onus, ěris, n.

Pondus, ěris, n.

For Travelling or Going

A Journey

there is

A Coach, or Chariot

Iter, iteněris, n.

Currus, us, m.

He that driveth a Coach or Cart, is called

A Coachman, or Carter

who useth

A Whip, or Go

Auriga, æ, f.

Stimulus, i, m.

To a COACH or WAGGON belong

A Pole

An Axle-tree

A Wheel

A Spoke

Temo, ōnis, m.

Axis, is, m.

Rota, æ, f.

Radius, ii, m.

For the BEASTS are

A Yoke

The Reins

Jugum, i, n.

Habēna, æ, f.

Or, Lorum, i, n.

Husbandry, who, tho' very often treating of the Thing, (Gardening ;) never so much as once use the Name (Gardener.)

A Pack, or Fardeb

Sarcīna, æ, f.

*is carried in**Dorsers, or Pack-Saddles*

Clitellæ, ārum, pl. f.

C H A P. XX.

O F S O C I E T I E S.

*MEN join together into**A Family**A CORPORATION**A KINGDOM**A School**A CHURCH**F*amilia, æ, f.

Cīvitas, tis, f.

Regnum, i, n.

Schōla, æ, f.

¹ Ecclēsia, æ, f.

*In a FAMILY are**An Husband**A Wife**The Lord, or Master**The Lady, or Dame**The Master**The Mistress**A Man-servant**An Hand-Maid, or Maid**servant**in**Marriage*

Vir, ri, m.

Uxor, ōris, f.

Dōminus, i, m.

Dōmina, æ, f.

Hērūs, i, m.

Hēra, æ, f.

Fāmūlus, i, m.

Ancīla, æ, f.

Nuptiæ, ārum, pl. f.

*A Wife bringeth**A Dowry, or Portion*

Dos, dōtis, f.

*In a CORPORATION are**A Citizen**A Magistrate*

Cīvis, is, m, & f.

Māgistrātus, us, m.

*In a KINGDOM are**A KING*

Rex, rēg's, m.

¹ It is an Ecclesiastical Word.

A QUEEN*The* PEOPLE

| Rēgīna, æ, f.

| Pöpulus, i, m.

The KING *hath**A* Crown*A* Scepter*A* Throne

| Cörōna, æ, f.

| Sceptrum, i, n.

| Thrōnus, i, m.

| Or, Sö.ium, ii, n.

The PEOPLE *are**The* Nobles*The* Commonalty*The* Rabble

| Pröcēres, um, pl. m.

| Plebs, plēbis, f.

| Vūlgus, i, m. & n.

A Company of PEOPLE *is**A* Tribe*A* Rout*A* Nation

| Trībus, us, f.

| Turba, æ, f.

| Gens, tis, f.

| Or, Natio, ōnis, f.

C H A P. XXI.

The SCHOOL.

*In**A* School*are**A* Master*A* Scholar

| S Chōla, æ, f.

| Māgister, tri, m.

| Discipulus, i, m.

MEN declare their Thoughts by
Speech, or Discourse

| Sermo, ōnis, m.

In SPEECH *there are**A* Letter*A* Syllable*A* Word

| Litr̃a, æ, f.

| Syl̃aba, æ, f.

| Verbum, i, n.

SPEECH *is**A* Fable, or Tale

| Fābūla, æ, f.

<i>An History</i>	Hiſtōria, æ, f.
<i>A Joke, or Feſt</i>	Jocus, i, m.
<i>Fame, or Talk</i>	Fāma, æ, f.

SPEECH *written down is*

<i>A Letter, or Epistle</i>	Epistōla, æ, f.
<i>A Book *</i>	Liber, ri, m.

A Book hath

<i>A Writer, or Author</i>	Auctor, ōris, m.
<i>A Title</i>	Titulus, i, m.
<i>A Side, or Page</i>	Pāgina, æ, f.

A Writer is

<i>A Poet</i>	Pōeta, æ, m.
<i>who writeth</i>	
<i>One single Verse</i>	Versus, us, m.
<i>A Poem, or Copy of Verses</i>	Carmen, inis, n.

For Writing they use

<i>A Pen</i>	Penna, æ, f.
<i>Ink</i>	Sēpia, æ, f.
<i>Paper</i>	¹ Pāpyrus, i, f.
	Or, Charta, æ, f.

A PEN hath

<i>A Slit</i>	Crēna, æ, f.
<i>and is made by</i>	
<i>A Pen-knife</i>	² Scalpelli, i, n.
<i>They make</i>	
<i>A Line</i>	Līnēa, æ, f.
<i>By a Rule</i>	Rēgūla, æ, f.

* So called from *Liber*, the inward Bark or Rind of a Tree, of which Books were at first made; tho' now they are made of Paper, or Parchment.

¹ It hath its Name from *Papyrus*, a flaggy Shrub, growing in the Marshes and moist Places near the River Nile in Egypt, of which Paper was formerly made.

² This is a Diminutive *Scalprum*. *Suetonius* calls a Penknife, *Scalprum Librarium*.

If Care is not taken, they make

A Fault in Writing

Mendum, i, n.

A Blot

Or, Menda, æ, f.

Litūra, æ, f.

For Correction the Master hath

A Rod

Vīga, æ, f.

Or, a Ferula

Fērūla, æ, f.

CHAP. XXII.

Of the CHURCH, or Ecclesiastical AFFAIRS.

RULERS in the CHURCH are

Jesus
Christ
An Apostle

A Bishop

A Priest

An Elder

A Deacon

Jesus, us, m.
Christus, i, m.
Apostōlus, i, m.

Episcōpus, i, m.

*Sacerdos, ōtis, m. & f.

Presbyter, i, m.

Diaconus, i, m.

The WORSHIP of GOD is

Religion

*Rēligiō, ōnis, f.

In the CHURCH there is

A Pulpit

out of which

The Preacher

preacheth

A Sermon

Or, readeth

The Bible

The Testament

The Gospel

*Suggestum, i, n.

*Conciōnātor, ōris, m.

*Conciō, ōnis, f.

Bibliā, ōrum, pl. n.

Testāmentum, i, n.

Evangēlium, ii, n.

*In the Church-Yard**there is**A Grave**A Monument**A Funeral is*

*Sēpulcrētum, i, n.

*Sēpulcrum, i, n.

*Mōnimentum, i, n.

*Fūnus, ēris, n.

* This Chapter might have been omitted, most of the Words being only such as are used by Ecclesiastical Writers ; but least it might seem too great a Defect, we have inserted some of them, and distinguished the Words that are Classical, from those which are Ecclesiastical, by putting an Asterism (*) before them.

C H A P. XXIII.

Of JUDICIAL MATTERS.

*In GOVERNMENT there are**A Law*
An Example| *Ex, lēgis, f.*
| *Exemplum, i, n.**In LAW there are**A Judge*
A Counsellor
A Witness| *Jūdex, ĩcis, m. & f.*
| *Consultor, ōris, m.*
| *Testis, is, m. & f.**The JUDGE hath for writing**A Secretary, or Scribe*| *Scrība, æ, f.**For speaking publickly**A Cryer*| *Præco, ōnis, m.**For executing the Sentence**A Hangman*
Or, Jack Ketch| *Carnīfex, ĩcis, m.**The*

The LAW commands to give to every Thing
Right, or Due | Jus, jūris, n.
Worth, or Price | Prētium, ii, n.

The LAW also giveth
Punishment | Poena, æ, f.

To those who are guilty of
Vice | Vitiūm, ii, n.

A Vicious Deed is
A Fault | Culpa, æ, f.
A Crime | Crīmen, inis, n.
Villany | Scēlus, ěris, n.

A Crime is
Deceit, or a Cheat | Dōlus i, m.
A Lie | Mendāciūm, ii, n.
Fraud | Fraus, dis, f.
Lewdness | Luxus, us, m.
Theft | Furtum, i, n.

Persons guilty of Crimes are
An Adulterer | Adulter, ěri, m.
A Robber, or Cut-Throat | Latro, ōnis, m.
A Thief | Fur, fūris, m.
A Whore | Mēretrix, cis, f.

Punishments are
Banishment, or Exile | Exilium, ii, n.
Death | Nex, nēcis, f.
Disgrace, or Degrading | Ignōmīniā, æ, f.
A Fine, or Mulct | Mulcta, æ, f.
A Prison | Carcer, ěris m.
A Stripe | Verber, ěris, n.

Sometimes the Judge giveth
Pardon | Vēniā, æ, f.

They who practice
Virtue | Virtus, tis, f.
will have

*A Reward**is**Gain**A Gift, or Present**Glory**Hire, or Pay**Honour**Credit, or Grace**Praise**Wages**Money*

Præmĭum, ii, n.

Lucrum, i, n.

Dōnum, i, n.

Glōria, æ, f.

Stips, ſtĭpis, f.

Hōnor, ōris, m.

Dēcus, ōris, n.

Laus, dis, f.

Mercēs, ēdis, f.

Pēcūnia, æ, f.

Or, Nummus, i, m.

C H A P. XXIV.

OF WARFARE, or MILITARY
AFFAIRS.*The joining of the Forces and Arms of many against
others, is called***W**AR**B**ellum, i, n.*The being without mutual Opposition is*

Peace

Pax, pācis, f.

*In P E A C E there is**Agreement**A League**Quiet**Leisure**Play*

Concordia, æ, f.

Fœdus, ĕris, n.

Quies, tis, f.

Otium, ii, n.

Lūdus, i, m.

*But in War there is**Disagreement**Danger**Strife**A Quarrel*

Discordia, æ, f.

Pēricūlum, i, n.

Lis, lītis, f.

Jurgium, ii, n.

<i>A Tumult, or Disturbance</i>	Tūmultus, us, m.
<i>An Enemy</i>	Hostis, is, m. & f.
<i>A Fight</i>	Pugna, æ, f.
<i>Or, Battle</i>	Proelium, ii, n.
<i>Stratagems</i>	Insidia, arum, pl. f.
<i>Slaughter</i>	Cædes, is, f.
<i>Ruin</i>	Rūina, æ, f.
<i>Destruction</i>	Pernitias, ei, f.
<i>Want of Provisions</i>	Or, Exitium, ii, n.
<i>Or, Penury</i>	Penuria, æ, f.
<i>The Conqueror</i>	Victor, ōris, n.
<i>after the Fight, bath</i>	
<i>A Victory</i>	Victōria æ, f.
<i>A Triumph</i>	Triumphus, i, m.

As on the other Side there is

<i>Flight</i>	Fuga, æ, f.
<i>Military Persons, or Persons belonging to War are</i>	
<i>A Leader, or Captain</i>	Dux, dūci, m. & f.
<i>A Trumpeter</i>	Tūbicen, inis, m.
<i>An Ensign</i>	
<i>Or, Standard-Bearer</i>	Vexillarius, ii, n.
<i>who beareth</i>	
<i>An Ensign, or Standard</i>	Vexillum, i, n.
<i>A Soldier</i>	Miles, itis, m. & f.
<i>A fresh Water Soldier</i>	Tiro, ōnis, m.
<i>A Horseman</i>	Eques, itis, m. & f.
<i>A Footman</i>	Pædes, itis, m. & f.
<i>who hath</i>	
<i>A Companion</i>	Cōmes, itis, m. & f.
<i>A Guardian</i>	Custos, ōdis, m. & f.

The whole Body of the Forces is called

<i>An Army</i>	Exercitus, us, m.
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A Soldier hath for Offence, or for Defence

<i>Arms, or Weapons</i>	Arma, ōrum, pl. n.
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*Offensive Arms are**A Club*

Fustis, is, m.

A Staff, or Stick

Baculus, i, m.

A Sword

Or, Baculum, i, n.

A Spear, or Lance

Ensis, is, m.

A Dart, or Javelin

Or, Gladius, ii, m.

A Sling

Halla, æ, f.

An Arrow

Jaculum, i, n.

which is shot out of

Funda, æ, f.

Sagitta, æ, f.

A Bow

Arcus, us, m.

A Quiver of Arrows is

Pharetra, æ, f.

*Any Weapon that may be
thrown with the Hand,
as a Dart, &c. is called*

Telum, i, n.

*A Point of a Sword, or o-
ther Weapon, is*

Mucro, onis, m.

Or, Cuspis, idis, f.

*Defensive Arms are**An Helmet*

Galea, æ, f.

Or, Head-piece

Or, Cassis, idis, f.

*which hath**A Crest*

Crista, æ, f.

*A Brigandine, or Coat of
Mail*

Loricæ, æ, f.

A Buckler, or Shield

Clypeus, i, m.

Or, Scutum, i, n.

*Instruments of Musick used in War, are**A Trumpet*

Tuba, æ, f.

A Drum

Tympanum, i, n.

CHAP. XXV.

OF SEA, or NAVAL AFFAIRS.

A VESSEL, for passing over the Water, of the lesser Kind, is

<p>A <i>Boat</i> <i>of the greater kind, is</i> <i>A Ship</i></p>	<p>C <i>Ymba, æ, f.</i> <i>Nāvis, is, f.</i></p>
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Parts of a SHIP are

<p><i>At the Bottom</i> <i>The Keel</i> <i>At the Fore-end is</i> <i>The Stem, or Prow</i> <i>At the Hind-end</i> <i>The Stern, or Poop</i> <i>For steering it</i> <i>The Helm, or Rudder</i></p>	<p><i>Cārīna, æ, f.</i> <i>Prōra, æ, f.</i> <i>Puppis, is, f.</i> <i>Clāvus, i, m.</i></p>
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Rooms are

<p><i>The Hatches, or Decks</i></p>	<p><i>Fōri, ōrum, pl. m.</i></p>
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Parts for helping the MOTION of the SHIP, and made of Wood, are

<p><i>An Oar</i> <i>A Mast</i></p>	<p><i>Rēm̄us, i, m.</i> <i>Māl̄us, i, m.</i></p>
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Parts for helping the MOTION of the SHIP, and made of Cloth, are

<p><i>A Sail</i></p>	<p><i>Vēlum, i, n.</i></p>
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Sails are

<p><i>The Main Sail</i> <i>The Fore Sail</i></p>	<p><i>¹</i> <i>²</i></p>
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¹ *Called*

Acatium, ii, n.

² *Called*

Dolon, ōnis, m.

The Mizzen Sail

The Top Sail

The Cross-piece to which the Sail is fastened, is called

The Sail-yard

Antenna, æ, f.

For staying of the Ship there is

An Anchor

Anchōra, æ, f.

For ORNAMENT, or for the Distinction of NATIONS, or the several OFFICERS of a NAVY, there are

The Pendants, or Streamers of a Ship

Aplustria, vel tra, um, pl. n.

The Flag

There belong also to a SHIP

A Rope

Fūnis, is, m.

A Cable, or great Rope

* Rūdēns, tis, m. & f.

A Pilot, or Steersman

Gubernator, ōris, m.

of a Ship

A Seaman, or Mariner

Nauta, æ, m.

A Rower

Rēmex, ĭgis, m.

The whole Crew of Slaves in

A Galley

Rēmīgium, ii, n.

The Seats where the Rowers sit

Transira, ōrum, pl. n.

A Float of Timber is

Rātis, is, f.

¹ Called

Epīdrōmus, i, m.

² Called

Sappāra, ōrum, pl. n.

³ Called

Vexillum Navāle.

* Fūnis is understood, which was also anciently used in the Feminine Gender.

CHAP. XXVI.

OF TIME.

TIME is

A N Hour
 A Day
 A Week
 A Month
 A Year
 An Age

H Ora, æ, f.
 Dies, ei, m. & f.
 Hebdōmas, ādis, f.
 Mensis, is, m.
 Annus, i, m.
 Sēcūlum, i, n.

In a DAY there is

The Dawning of the Day
 or, Day-break

Dīlūcūlam, i, n.

The Morning

Māne, n. Undeclined

Noon Tide, or Mid Day

Mēridies, ēi, m.

The Dusk of the Evening
 or, Twilight

Crepuscūlum, i, n.

The Evening

Vesper, ris, m.

The Night

Nox, noctis, f.

The DAY after the present DAY is

To Morrow

Cras, n. Undeclined

In a WEEK there are seven DAYS called

* Sunday

†¹

Or, the Day of the Sun

Monday

* The English Names of the Days of the Week are borrowed from the Names of the Idols which our Saxon Ancestors did chiefly worship on those Days ; as, on Sunday the Idol of the Sun was worshipped, &c.

† These are commonly called in Latin

¹ Dies Dominicus,
 Or, Dies Solis

² Dies

Monday
Or, *the Day of the Moon*

Tuesday
Or, *Tuisco's Day*

Wednesday
Or, *Woden's Day*

Thursday
Or, *Thor's Day*

Friday
Or, *Friga's Day*

Saturday
Or, *Seater's Day*

The Spring

The Summer

Autumn

The Winter

2

3

4

5

6

7

The YEAR is divided into four Parts, called

Ver, v̄eris, n.

Æstas, tis, f.

Autumnus, i, m.

H̄yems, ĕmis, f.

CHAP. XXVII.

OF NOUNS ADJECTIVE, or the Manners of THINGS.

A THING is

COmely, or Handsome
Acceptable
Wonderful
Vain
Troublesome

PUlcher, ra, rum
Grātus, a, um
Mīrus, a, rum
Vānus, a, um
Mōlestus, a, um

2 Dies Lunæ
3 Dies Martis
4 Dies Mercurii
5 Dies Jovis

6 Dies Ven̄eris
7 Dies Sabbāti
Or, Dies Saturnī

Whole

Whole	Tōtus, a, um
Torn	Lācer, ra, rum
What a Thing is it?	Quālis, is, e
Such	Talis, is, e.

A Thing, as to its WEIGHT, is

Heavy, grievous	Grāvis, is, e
Light	Lēvis, is, e

If you compare one Thing with another, it is

Divers, various	Vārius, a, um
Like	Similis, is, e
Unlike	Disimilis, is, e

A Thing, as to its MOTION, is

Gentle	Lēnis, is, e
Strong, earnest	Vēhēmens, tis
Swift, quick	Cēler, ěris, e
Slow, tardy	Tardus, a, um

A SIGN is

True	Vērus, a, um
Or, False	Falsus, a, um
Certain	Certus, a, um
Or, Doubtful	Dūbĭus, a, um

The MODE, or MANNER of a Thing is

Fit, or fitting	Aptus, a, um
Unfit	Ineptus, a, um

A PART is

Great	Magnus, a, um
Or, Little	Parvus, a, um

NATURE is

Fruitful	Uber, ěris
Or, Barren	Stērĭlis, is, e

A Thing, as to the TIME of its CONTINUANCE is

New	Nōvus, a, um
Old	Vētus, ěris, 3

As to its SEASONABLENESS it is

Late
Ripe
Or, Unripe

|Sērus, a, um
|Mātūrus, a, um
|Immātūrus, a, um

The CARDINAL, or CHIEF NUMBERS
In which the Question is made by Quot; as

How many

|Quot, Undeclined

And the Answer by

So many

|Tot, Undeclined.

One

|Unus, a, um

Two

|Dūo, æ o

Three

|Tres, tres, tria

Four

|Quātūor, Undeclined

Five

|Quinque, Undeclined.

Six

|Sex, Undeclined.

Seven

|Septem, Undeclined.

Eight

|Octo, Undeclined.

Nine

|Nōvem, Undeclined:

Ten

|Dēcem, Undeclined.

Twenty

|Vīginti, Undeclined.

Thirty

|Trīginta, Undeclined.

An Hundred

|Centum, Undeclined.

A Thousand

|Mille, Undeclined.

Both

|Ambo, æ, o

Those are ORDINAL NUMBERS which tell of what
Number, or in what Order a Thing is.

The Question is made by Quotus; as

Of what Number, or in
what Order is a Thing

|Quotus, a, um

The Answer is made by

The First

|Prīmus, a, um

Or, the Second

|Sēcundus, a, um

The Third

|Tertius, a, um

The

*The Fourth**The Fifth**The Sixth**The Seventh**The Eighth**The Ninth**The Tenth**The Middlemost**The Last*

Quartus, a, um

Quintus, a, um

Sextus, a, um

Septimus, a, um

Octāvus, a, um

Nōnus, a, um

Dēcimus, a, um

Mēdius, a, um

Ultimus, a, um

*Things are also in respect of their NUMBER.**Equal, or even**Unequal, or odd**Many**Or, Few**All**Frequent**Or, Seldom, rare*

Par, āris, c. 3

Impar, āris, c. 3

Multus, a, um

Paucus, a, cum

Omnis, is, e

Frequens, tis, c. 3

Or, Crēber, ra, um

Rārus, a, um

*There are twelve MONTHS.**The MONTH**January**February**March**April**May**June**July**August**September**October**November**December*

* Jānūārius

Fēbrūārius

Martius

Aprīlis

Māius

Jūnius

Jūlius

Augustus

September, ris, re

Octōber, ris, re

Nōvember, ris, re

Dēcember, ris, re

*A PLACE is**Large, or wide*

Amplus, a, um

** These are Nouns Adjective, Mensis being understood.*

Narrow, or strait | Angustus, a, um
Or, Arctus, a, um

A PLACE dedicated to GOD is

Sacred

| Sacer, ra, um

Others are

Prophane

| Pröfānus, a, um

As to its PLACING a Thing is

Convenient, or Commodi-

| CommöduS, a, um

ous

Right, on the Right

| Dexter, ra, um

Or, Left

| Sinister, ra, rum

With the Face upward

| Süpīnus, a, um

With the Face downward

| Prönus, a, um

A BODY is

Hard

| Dūrus, a, um

Or, Soft

| Mollis, is, e

Strong, or firm

| Firmus, a, um

Or, Weak

| Dēbīlis, is, e

Hollow

| Cāvus, a, um

As to its MEASURE it is

Equal

| Æquālis, is, e

How big is it

| Quantus, a, um

So big

| Tānus, a, um

Big, or great

| Grandis, is, e

Or, Small, slender

| Or, Ingens, tis, c. 3

Thick

| Exīlis, is, e

Or, Thin

| Craſſus, a, um

| Tēnūis, is, e

As to its FIGURE, it is

Round

| Rötundus, a, um

Square

| Quadrātus, a, um

Streight, Right

| Rectus, a, um

Crooked

| Curvus, a, um

A SPIRIT is

Good

| Bönus, a, um

Or, Bad

| Mālus, a, um

G O D *is*

Eternal | Æternus, a, um

A S O U L *is*

Good, gracious | Pius, a, um

The L I G H T *is*

Clear, or Bright | Clārus, a, um

The S H A D E *is*

Dark, or Dull | Obscūrus, a, um

A S T A R *is*

Fixed, or steady | Fixus, a, um

Or, Wandering | Vāgus, a, um

The A I R *is*

Clear, not cloudy | Sērēnus, a, um

The E A R T H *is*

Dry | Siccus, a, um

R A I N *is*

Thick | Densus, a, um

Or, Spissus, a, um

A M E T A L *is*

Pure, or unmixed | Purus, a, um

A P L A N T *is*

Tender | Tēner, ra, rum

Green | Vīridis, is, e

Or, Dry | Arīdus, a, um

A T R E E *is*

High, or Tall | Prōcērus, a, um

Or, Celsus, a, um

Or, Low | Hūmīlis, is, e

H O N E Y *is*Pure, sincere, not mixed | Sincērus, a, um
with WaxA n A N I M A L *is*

Alive | Vīvus, a, um

Or, Dead | Mortūus, a, um

Sound,

Sound, well
Or, Sick, faint
Fat

Or, Lean

Wakeful

Brutish

Wild

Sometimes big with Young

A MAN'S HEAD is sometimes

Bald

his Skin

Hairy, rough

A MAN'S COUNTERNANCE is

Cheary, merry

Or, Sorrowful

Blithe, or kind

Joyous

Or, Sad

A MAN'S FACE is

Beautiful

Or, Ugly

For want of SIGHT, a MAN is

Blind

For want of HEARING

Deaf

For want of SPEECH

Dumb

For want of the Use of HANDS, he is

Maimed, or lame

For want of the Use of FEET, he is

Lame, or halt

His STOMACH is

Hungry, fasting

Or, Full, satisfied

Sānus, a, um

Æger, ra, rum

Pinguis, is, e

Mācer, ra, rum

Vīgil, is, e

Brūtus, a, um

Fērus, a, um

Grāvillu, a, um

Calvus, a, um

Hirsūtus, a, um

Hīlāris, is, e

Mœstus, a, um

Blandus, a, um

Lætus, a, um

Tristis, is, e

Formōs, a, um

Dēformis, is, e

Cæcus, a, um

Surdus, a, um

Mūtus, a, um

Mancus, a, um

Claudus, a, um

Jējūnus, a, um

Sātūr, a, um

A MAN is

Potent, or able
Knowing

Pōtens, tis
Gnārus, a, um

As to his UNDERSTANDING he is

Wise
Unpolished, rude
Foolish

Sāpiens, tis, c. 3
Rūdis, is, e
Stultus, a, um

As to his DISPOSITIONS and MANNERS he is

Bold
Valiant
Mild, meek
Or, Cruel, fierce
Or, Barbarous
Chast
Or, Wanton
Pleasant
Severe
Honest, or virtuous
Covetous
Or, Prodigal
Holy
Sober
Or, Drunken

Audax, ācis, c. 3
Fortis, is, e
Mītis, is, e
Sævus, a, um
Barbārus, a, um
Castus, a, um
Lascīvus, a, um
Jūcundus, a, um
Sēvērus, a, um
Prōbus, a, um
Avārus, a, um
Prōdīgus, a, um
Sanctus, a, um
Sōbrius, a, um
Ebrīus, a, um

In his CONVERSATION he is

Just
Friendly

Justus, a, um
Amīcus, a, um

As to his SOCIETY he is

Alone
Or, Associate

Sōlus, a, um
Sōcius, a, um

As to ACTION he is

Brisk, chearful
Dull, or blockish
Slow, backward
Sluggish, lazy

Alācer, ris, re
Hēbes, ētis, c. 3
Piger, ra, rum
Segnis, is, e

The L O N D O N

To do a WORK which is

Easy

Or, Hard, difficult

Fácilis, is, e

Diffícilis, is, e

After WORK is done, he is

Weary

Tired

Fessus, a, um

Lassus, a, um

As to his STATE he is

Rich

Or, Poor

Free, a Freeman

Bond, or enslaved

Well, or safe

Prosperous

Happy

Wretched, miserable

Dives, itis

Pauper, ěris

Liber, ěra, rum

Servus, a, um

Salvus, a, um

Prosper, ěra, rum

Felix, ícis, c. 3

Miser, ěra, um

As to his AGE he is

Young

Old

Juvĕnis, is

Sĕnex, sĕnis

A Man without a Garment is

Naked, bare

Nūdus, a, um

To the SIGHT, a Thing is

White

Black

Red

Albus, a, um,

Nĭger, ra, rum

Rŭber, ra, rum

To the TASTE it is

Sweet

Bitter

Sharp, or tart

Dulcis, is, e

Amārus, a, um

Acer, ācris, ācre

To the SMELL it is

Sweet-scented

Stinking

Suavis, is, e

Tĕter, ra, rum

To the TOUCH a Thing is

Plain

Even

Smooth

Or, Rough, sharp

Plānus, a, um

Æquus, a, um

Lævis, is, e

Asper, ěra, ěrum

A B I R D *uses*

To fly	Volo, āre, avi, atum
To sing	Cāno, ěre, cēcini, cantum

A F I S H

To swim	No, āre, nāvi, nātum
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A B U L L O C K

To low	Mūgīo, īre, mugivi, itum
--------	--------------------------

A n H O G

To grunt	Grunnīo, īre, ivi, itum
----------	-------------------------

A S H E E P

To bleat	Bālo, āre, avi, atum
----------	----------------------

A n A s s

To bray	Rūdo, ěre, rudi, —
---------	--------------------

A n H O R S E

To neigh	Hinnio, īre, ivi, itum
----------	------------------------

A L I O N

To roar	Rūgio, īre, ivi, itum
---------	-----------------------

A W O L F

To howl	Ulūlo, āre, avi, atum
---------	-----------------------

A D O G

To bark	Lātro, āre, avi, atum
---------	-----------------------

A M A N *uses*

To be born	Nāscor, scī, nātus, sum
To live	Vīvo, ěre, vixi, victum
To sense, or feel	Sentio, īre, sensi, sensum
To be able	Possum, posse, pōtui, —
To be well, or strong	Vāleo, ěre, valui, valitum
To pine, or languish	Languēo, ěre, langui, —
To die	Mōriore, rī, mortuus sum

To the S E N S E S *Things use*

To be open, or plain	Pāteo, ěre, patui, —
To be clear	Liquēre, liqui, imper.
To lie fair, to appear	Pāreo, ěre, ui, itum <i>seldom</i>
Or, to lie hid, to lurk	Lāteo, ěre, ui, itum. [<i>used</i>

To do a WORK which is

Easy

Or, Hard, difficult

|Fácilis, is, e

|Diffícilis, is, e

After WORK is done, he is

Weary

Tired

|Fessus, a, um

|Lassus, a, um

As to his STATE he is

Rich

Or, Poor

Free, a Freeman

Bond, or enslaved

Well, or safe

Prosperous

Happy

Wretched, miserable

|Dives, itis

|Pauper, ěris

|Liber, ěra, rum

|Servus, a, um

|Salvus, a, um

|Prosper, ěra, rum

|Felix, ícis, c. 3

|Miser, ěra, um

As to his AGE he is

Young

Old

|Juvĕnis, is

|Sĕnex, sĕnis

A Man without a Garment is

Naked, bare

|Nudus, a, um

To the SIGHT, a Thing is

White

Black

Red

|Albus, a, um,

|Niger, ra, rum

|Ruber, ra, rum

To the TASTE it is

Sweet

Bitter

Sharp, or tart

|Dulcis, is, e

|Amarus, a, um

|Acer, acris, acre

To the SMELL it is

Sweet-scented

Stinking

|Suavis, is, e

|Fĕter, ra, rum

To the TOUCH a Thing is

Plain

Even

Smooth

Or, Rough, sharp

|Planus, a, um

|Æquus, a, um

|Lævis, is, e

|Asper, ěra, ěrum

*A BIRD uses**To fly*

|Volo, āre, avi, atum

To sing

|Cāno, ěre, cēcini, cantum

*A FISH**To swim*

|No, āre, nāvi, nātum

*A BULLOCK**To low*

|Mūgīo, ĩre, mugivi, itum

*An HOG**To grunt*

|Grunnīo, ĩre, ivi, itum

*A SHEEP**To bleat*

|Bālo, āre, avi, atum

*An ASS**To bray*

|Rūdo, ěre, rudi, —

*An HORSE**To neigh*

|Hinnio, ĩre, ivi, itum

*A LION**To roar*

|Rūgio, ĩre, ivi, itum

*A WOLF**To howl*

|Ulūlo, āre, avi, atum

*A DOG**To bark*

|Lātro, āre, avi, atum

*A MAN uses**To be born*

|Nascor, scī, nātus, sum —

To live

|Vīvo, ěre, vixi, victum

To sense, or feel

|Sentio, ĩre, sensi, sensum

To be able

|Possum, posse, pōtui, —

To be well, or strong

|Vāleo, ěre, valui, valitum

To pine, or languish

|Languo, ěre, langui, —

To die

|Mōriore, rī, mortuus sum

*To the SENSES Things use**To be open, or plain*

|Pāteo, ěre, patui, —

To be clear

|Liquēre, liqui, imper.

To lie fair, to appear|Pāreo, ěre, ui, itum *seldom**Or, to lie hid, to lurk*|Lāteo, ěre, ui, itum. [*used*

A MAN by the Sense of SIGHT uses

To see a thing | Video, ēre, vīdi, vīsum

By the Sense of HEARING

To hear | Audio, īre, ivi, itum

By the Sense of SMELLING

To smell |^oOdōror, āri, atus sum

By the Sense of TASTING

To taste | Gusto, āre, avi, atum

By the Sense of TOUCHING

To touch | Tango, ěre, tetīgi, tactum

Things are also perceived by the EAR

To sound | Sōno, āre, sōnui, sonitum

To make a Noise | Strēpo, ěre, ui, strepitū

To crack, or give a Crack | Crēpo, āre, ui, crepitum

By the SMELL

To smell, or cast a Smell |^oOleo, ēre, olui, olitum

By the TASTE

To taste of, or savour | Sāpio, ěre, sapui, & sapivi

By the TOUCH or FEELING

To be cold | Frīgeo, ēre, frixi,—

To be warm | Tēpeo, ěre, tepui,—

To be hot | Cāleo, ēre, calui, itum

A MAN with his HEAD uses

To nod | Nūto, āre, avi, atum

| Nūo, ěre *is out of use*

With his EYES

To see |¹ Spēcio, ěre

To discern |² Cerno, ěre, crevi, cretum

To behold, or look to | Tūeor ēri, tuītus sum

¹ This is not in use, unless in its Compound, *Inspicio, inspexi, inspectum, &c.*

² You will scarce find any Præter or Supine when it is used in this Sense.

With

With his MOUTH

<i>To breathe</i>	Spīro, āre, avi, atum
<i>To talk, or speak</i>	Lōquor, qui, loquutus sum
<i>To prate, or prattle</i>	Garrio, īre, ivi, itum
<i>To cry out</i>	Clāmo, āre, avi, atum
<i>To mutter</i>	Mūtio, īre, ivi, itum

When MEN speak, they are wont

<i>To call</i>	Vōco, āre, avi, atum
<i>To say</i>	Dīco, ěre, dixi, dictum
<i>Or, affirm</i>	Aio, ěre, aiti, def.
<i>To tell</i>	Narro, āre, avi, atum
<i>To ask</i>	Rōgo, āre, avi, atum
<i>To confess</i>	Fāteor, ěri, fassus sum
<i>Or, to deny</i>	Nĕgo, āre, avi, atum

When MEN do not speak, they are said

<i>To be silent</i>	Sīleo, ěre, filui,—
<i>To hold their Peace</i>	Tāceo, ěre, tacui, tĕcĭtum

A MAN with his TONGUE uses

<i>To lick</i>	Lingo, ěre, linxi, linctum
<i>To lap</i>	Lambo, ěre, lambi,—
<i>To suck</i>	Sūgo, ěre, fuxi, fuctum

With his TEETH

<i>To gnaw</i>	Rōdo, ěre, rosi, rosum
<i>To champ, or chew</i>	Mando, ěre, di, mansum
<i>To bite</i>	Mordeo, re, mōmordi, mor-
<i>To crash, or gnash</i>	Strīdeo, ěre, stridi,— [cū

With his HAND

<i>To take</i>	Cāpio, ěre, cĕpi, captum
<i>To snatch</i>	Rāpio, ěre, rapui, raptum
<i>To give</i>	Do, āre, dĕdi, dātum
<i>To hold</i>	Tĕneo, ěre, tenui, tentum
<i>To lay hold of, to catch</i>	Prendo, ěre, di, prensum

A MAN with his FINGERS uses

<i>To crop</i>	Carmo, ěre, psi, carptum
<i>To pluck</i>	Vello, ěre, velli & vulsi, vullum

With

With his NAILS

<i>To claw</i>	Scābo, ěre, scābi, —
<i>To scratch</i>	Scalpo, ěre, si, scalptum

With his FEET

<i>To kick</i>	Calco, āre, avi, atum
<i>To go</i>	Eo, ěre, ivi, itum
<i>To come</i>	Vĕnio, ěre, vĕni, ventum
<i>To follow</i>	Sĕquor, qui, sequutus sum

From the HEAD he uses also

<i>To spit</i>	Spūo, ěre, spui, sputum
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From the BLADDER

<i>To make water</i>	Meio, ěre, minxi, mictum
	Mingo, ěre is out of use

From the STOMACH upwards, or the GUTS downwards

<i>To vomit</i>	Vōmo, ěre, ui, vomitum
<i>To break wind</i>	Pĕdo, ěre, pĕpĕdi, pĕditum
<i>To dung</i>	Caco, āre, avi, atum

The several MODES of GOING are

<i>To step, or go</i>	Grādior, di, gressus sum —
<i>To go a Foot pace</i>	Vādo, ěre, vasi, vasum
<i>To walk</i>	Ambūlo, āre, avi, atum
<i>To run</i>	Curro, ěre, cucurri, cursum

If a Place be slippery he is liable

<i>To slide, or slip</i>	Lābor, bi, lapsus sum
<i>To rush, or tumble</i>	Ruo, ěre, rui, ruĭtum

If ROUGH

<i>To stagger, or stumble</i>	Tĭtūbo, āre, avi, atum
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If HIGH, he uses

<i>To climb</i>	Scando, ěre, di, scansum
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¹ This Preter Tense and Supine is seldom read out of Composition.

A MAN, as to his GESTURE, or different POSTURE of Body, is said

To rise	Surgo, ěre, surrexi, ectum
To stand	Sto, are, stēti, statum
To stretch	¹ Tendo, ěre, tētendi, tensū
To bend	Or, Tentum
To lean	Flecto, ěre, flexi, flexum
To sit	Nītor, ti, ius & nixus sum
To fall	Sēdeo, ěre, fedi, fessum
To lie down	Cādo, ěre, cēcidi, casum
To lie along	Cūbo, āre, cubui, cubitum
To cling, or cleave to	Or, Cumbo, ěre
To hang	Jāceo, ěre, jacui, ĭtum
	Hæreo, ěre, hæsi, hæsum
	Pendeo, ěre, pēpendi, sum
If a MAN moves a Thing, he is said	

To stir, or raise it	Cieo, ěre, civi, citum
To shake	Quātio, ěre, quassi, quassum
To turn	Verto, ěre, verti, versum
To rub it	Frico, āre, fricui, frictum
To send, or sling	Mitto, ěre, misi, missum
To cast	Jācio, ěre, jeci, jactum
To lead	Dūco, ěre, duxi, ductum
To thrust	Trūdo, ěre, trusi, trusum
To drive	Pello, ěre, pepuli, pulsum
To rowl	Volvo, ěre, volvi, volutum
To draw	Trāno, ěre, traxi, tractum
To lift, or take up	² Tollo, ěre, sustuli, subla ū
To bear	Fero, ferre, tūli, latum
To carry	Porto, āre, avi, atum
	Or, Vēho, ěre, xi, vectum

A MAN hath Power

To know, or understand	Scio, ĩre, scivi, scitum
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¹ It formerly made *tendi*.

² It has its Præter Tense from the Verb *Sustulo*, as *Fero* has from *Tulo*.

To remember

To will

¹ Mēmīnisse, meminī,—
Vōlo, velle, vōlui,—

Actions of the UNDERSTANDING and JUDGMENT
are

To consider

To meditate

To know, or take knowledge
of

To judge

To approve, or like

To condemn

To think

To believe

To doubt

To trust

Considēro, āre, avi, atum

Mēdītor, āri, tatus sum

Nosco, ěre, novi, notum

Jūdīco, āre, avi, atum

Prōbo, āre, avi, atum

Damno, āre, avi, atum

Pūto, āre, avi, atum

Crēdo, ěre, didi, credītā

Dūbīto, āre, avi, atum

Fīdo, ěre, fīsus sum

PASSIONS of the MIND cause Men

To love

To favour

Or, to hate

To joy, or rejoice

To hope

To desire, or covet

To wish for

To fear

Or, to dread

To be angry

To wonder

To be ashamed

To contemn, or despise

To scorn

Amo, āre, avi, atum

Fāveo, ěre, favi, fautum

Odisse, odi,— *defec.*

Gaudeo, ěre, gavīsus sum

Spēro, āre, avi, atum

Cūpio, ěre, ivi, itum

Opto, āre, avi, atum

Tīmeo, ěre, ui—

Mētuo, ěre, ui—

Iraſcor, ſci, irātus sum

Mīror, āri, mirātus sum

Pūdeo, ěre, ſi, pudītum

² Temno, ěre, pſi, temptum

Sperno, ěre, ſprēvi, ſpretum

The OUTWARD SIGNS of our INWARD PASSIONS are
Of JOY

To laugh

Rideo, ěre, rīſi, rīsum

¹ This defective Verb wants all but the Præter
Tense, and those that are formed of it.

² Temtum is hardly used out of Composition.

To

Of SORROW

To weep	Fleo, ēre, flēvi, flētum
To mourn	Lūgeo, ēre, luxi
To bewail	Plōro, āre, avi, ātum
To complain	Queror, ri, questus sum
To groan	Gēmo, ěre, gemui, ĭtum

Of FEAR.

To tremble	Trēmo, ěre, trēmui—
To wax pale	Pallco, ēre, pallui,—

When a Man wants MEAT, he is said

To hunger, or be hungry	Esūrio, īre, īvi, ĭtum
-------------------------	------------------------

When he wants DRINK

To be thirsty, or dry	Sitio, īre, īvi, ĭtum
-----------------------	-----------------------

So when he is HUNGRY he uses

To eat	Edo, ěre, ēdi, estum, or esum
--------	----------------------------------

As, when THIRSTY

To drink	Bībo, ěre, bībi, bībĭtum
----------	--------------------------

GOOD THINGS use

To be pleasing, to please	Plāceo, ēre, placuī, placĭtum
---------------------------	-------------------------------

BAD THINGS

To hurt, or harm	Lædo, ěre, læsi, læsum
To be painful, to pain	Dōleo, ēre, dōlui, ĭtum
To affright	Terreo, ēre, terrui, ĭtum
To trouble, or disturb	Turbo, āre, āvi, ātum
To be harmful, to harm	Nōceo, ēre, cui, ĭtum

A Man, as to his POSSESSIONS, is said

To have	Hābeo, ēre, ui, ĭtum
---------	----------------------

If he has NOTHING, he is said

To be empty	Vāco, āre, avi, atum
To want, or be without	Careo, ēre, ui, ĭtum & ssum
To want, or need	Egeo, ēre, ěgui

¹ Luctum is read in no Author.

That which he HATH, he is wont

To use

| Utor, ti, usus sum

To enjoy

| Fr̃uor, fr̃ui, ctus, or itus sũ

That which he DISLIKES, he uses

To change

| Mũto, āre, avi, atum

To let, let alone

| Sino, ěre, fivi fitum

To leave, or forsake

| Linquo, ěre, lĩqui, lictum

A Man, as to his BUSINESS, is said

To be able

| Quẽo, ĩre, quĩvi, quitum

To study, or labour

| Stũdeo, ěre, stuaui, ĩtum

To dare, or venture

| Audeo, ěre, auĩus sum

To get, or obtain

|¹ Põtiõr, ĩri, potĩtus sum

As it is his DUTY in all lawful Means of Living

To try

| Expẽrior, ĩri, expertus sum

To seek after

| Pẽto, ěre petivi, or petii,

So, it is

petĩtum

To beware, be cautious

| Cãveo, ěre, cãvi, cautum

To care

| Cũro, āre, āvi, atum

To serve, or deserve

| Mẽreor, ěri, merui, ĩtum, or,

Mẽreo, ěre, meritus sum

Therefore he ought

To consult

| Confũlo, ěre, ui, ultum

The several BUSINESSES of Men are

Of a PHYSICIAN

To heal, or cure

|² Mẽdeor, ěri

Of a COOK

To dress, or cook

| Cõquo, ěre, coxi, coctum

*When a Man EATS a MEAL, if in the MORNING,
he is said*

To breakfast

| Jento, āre, avi, atum

¹ Is of the third or fourth Conjugation.

² It borrows a Præter from *Medicor*, which is *Me-
dicatus sum*.

If at NOON

To dine | Prandeo, ēre, di, pransum

If at NIGHT

To sup | Cæno, āre, āvi, ātum

It is the BUSINESS of a TAYLOR

To sew | Sūo, ěre, fui, fūtum

To patch | Saicio, ĩre, farsī, fartum

With a GATMENT a Man uses

To cloath, or array himself | Amīcio, ĩre, cui, amictū
Also | amīci vi seldom

To put it on | Induo, ěre, ui, ūtum

Or, to put it off | Exuo, ěre, ui, ūtum

It is the BUSINESS of a BUILDER

To build | Struo, ěre, struxi, structum

Of the SHEPHERD

To feed | Palco, ěre, pāvi, pastum

To milk | Mulgeo, ěre, mulsi, mulsum,
& mulctum

To clip, to shear | Tondēo, ěre, tōtondi, tonsūm

Of the HUSBANDMAN

To sow | Sēro, ěre, sēvi, sātum

To reap, or mow | Mēto, ěre, messui, messum

To grind | Mōlo, ěre, molui, molitum

Of the PLOW-MAN

To plow | Aro, āre, avi, atum

Of the GARDENER

To plant | Planto, āre, avi, atum

To dig | Fōdio, ěre, fōdi, fossum

It belongs to the MASTER of the FAMILY

To call for, or require | Posco, ěre, poposci,² poscītū

¹ But the Compounds which have another Signification, make *Servi* ; as *Afferui*, *Inserui*, *Deservi*.

² Is seldom used

*To bid, or command**To forbid**To bid, or invite*

Jūbeo, ēre, jussi, jussum

Vēto, āre, vetui, vetitum

Invito, āre, avi, atum

*It is the BUSINESS of a KING**To reign**To govern**To establish*

Regno, āre, avi, atum

Goberno, āre, avi, atum

Sancio, īre, sancti, sanctum
& sancitum*It is the BUSINESS of a SCHOOL-MASTER**To teach the Scholar**To admonish Him**To advise*

Dōceo, ēre, dōcui, doctum

Mōneo, ēre, ui, monitum

Suadeo, ēre, suasi, suasum

*If he DOES WELL**To praise Him**Or, Commend*

Lando, āre, avi, atum

*If he DOES AMISS**To threaten Him**To punish*

Mīnor, āri, natus sum

Pūnio, īre, ivi, itum

*It is the DUTY of the SCHOLAR**To learn**To imitate**To obey**Duly to regard**To fear, stand in awe*Disco, ēre, didici, ²

Imitor, āri, imitatus sum

Obedio, īre, ivi, itum

Cōto, ēre, colui, cultum

Vēreor, ēri, veritus sum

*In the CHURCH Men use**To pray**To beseech**To vow*

P.ēcor, cari, catus sum

Oro, āre, avi, atum

Vōveo, ēre, vōvi, votum

*Before a JUDGE**To promise, or engage**To swear*Spondeo, ēre, spondi,
sponsum

Jūro, āre, avi, atus sum, atum

¹ Formerly *Sancii* & *Sancivi*.² And formerly *disclitum*.

A SOLDIER uses

To make ready, to prepare	Pāro, āre, avi, atum
To fight	Pugno, āre, avi, atum
To strike	Ico, ěre, ici, ictum
To beat, or overcome	Vinco, ěre, vīci, victum
To tame, or subdue	Dōmo, āre, ui, itum
To pillage	Spōlio, āre, avi, atum
Or, plunder	
Sometimes	
To spare	Parco, ěre, peperci, parsum & parsi seldom

There are several ACTIONS which Men have in
BUSINESS, as

WATER

To draw	Haurio, ĩre, hausi, haustum
To wash	Lāvo, āre, lavi, lotum, & lautum, & lavatum
To pour out	Fundo, ěre, fūdi, fufum

DIVERS ACTIONS

To number	Nūmĕro, āre, avi, atum
To gather, or chuse	Lĕgo, ěre, lĕgi, lectum
To mix, or mingle	Misceo, ěre, miscui, mistum
To join	Jungo, ěre, junxi, junctum
To scatter	Spargo, ěre, sparsi, sparsum
To divide	Dīvido, ěre, divīsi, divīsum
To distribute, or give out	Tribuo, ěre, tribui, tribūtū

They use also with INSTRUMENTS

To cut	Sĕco, āre, sĕcui, sectum
To cleave	Findo, ěre, fīdi, fissum
To slash	Scindo, ěre, scīdi, scissum
To smite, or to hack	Cædo, ěre, cecīdi, cæsum
To prick	² Pungo, ěre, pūpūgi, punctum
To strangle	Strangūlo, are, avi, atum

¹ Formerly the Supine was *Mixtum*

² Also *Punxi*, but this is seldom used out of Com-
position.

To kill	¹ Neco, āre, necavi
To thump, or knock	Tundo, ěre, tūtūdi, tunsum
To break	Frango, ěre, frēgi, fractum
To burst	Rumpo, ěre, rupi, ruptum
To press, or squeeze	Prēmo, ěre, pressi, pressum
To sweep, or brush	Verro, ěre, verri, versum
To purge, or cleanse	Purgo, āre, āvi, ātum
To rub out	Dēleo, ěre, delēvi, etum
To adorn	Orno, āre, āvi, ātum
To polish	Pōlio, ěre, īvi, itum
To paint	Pingo, ěre, pinxi, pictum
To write	Scribo, ěre, scripsi, scriptum

Things that are LOOSE, Men use

To bind	Vincio, ěre, vinxi, victum
To gird	Cingo, ěre, cinxi, cinctum
To hoop	Vieo, ěre, vievi, victum

That which is BOUND

To loose, or loosen	Solvo, ěre, solvi, solutum
---------------------	----------------------------

That which is SHUT

To open	Pando, ěre, pandi, passum
---------	---------------------------

That which is OPEN

To shut	Claudo, ěre, clausi, clausum
---------	------------------------------

That which is HID

To show	Monstro, āre, avi, atum
---------	-------------------------

That which seems

To hang, ready to fall	² Mineo, ěre, minui
They use	
To prop, support	Fulcio, ěre, fulsi, fultum

¹ Necui is seldom used, *Phædrus* has *necuit hominem*, but here others read *nocuit*.

² *Præmineo*, *Emineo*, *Promineo*, *Immineo* come from this Verb *Minēre*, and not from *Manēre*. *Inclinata minent in eandem prodita partem*. *Lucretius*, l. 6. v. 562.

VOCABULARY.

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That Men DO SO OR SO, is, because it uses

To like them

Libeo, ēre, libui, libitum

Or, To be allowed

Liceo, ēre, licui, licitum

If they do a THING OFT, they are said

To exercise

Exerceo, ēre, cui, ercītum

To use, or to be accustomed

Sueo, fuevi, fuetum

To use, or to wont

Soleo, ēre, solitus sum

In BUSINESS Men use

To buy

Emo, ēre, emi, emptum

To sell

Vendo, ēre, dīdi, venditum

To owe

Dēbeo, debui, debitum

A Man ought

*To begin a Work
in order*

Ordior, īri, orsus sum &
orditus

To make, or do it

Facio, ēre, fēci, factum

*And to carry it on
if he designs*

Gero ēre, gessi, gestum

To finish, or end it

Fīnio, Fīnīre, ivi, itum

CHAP. XXIX.

OF PRONOUNS.

If you ask

W *Hat is it?*

Who or which is it?

Q *uid?*

Quis?

The Answer is

I

Ego

Or, Thou

Tū

Himself

Sui

That

Ille, illa, illud

Or, is, ea, id

Or, iste, ista, istud

* *Emere* was formerly used for to TAKE, and from thence come the Significations of the Compounds, Demēte, Eximēre, &c.

Ones

One's self

This

The same

Another

Some one

Any

None

That, which, who

Ipse, ipsa, ipsum

Hic, hæc, hoc

Idem, eadem, idem

Alius, alia, aliud

Quidam, quædam, quod.

Ullus, ullia, ullum [dā

¹ Nullus, nulla, nullum

Qui, quæ, quod

If you ask

Which, or whether of the two

Uter, utra, utrum

It is

Either, or one of the two

Alter, altera, alterum

Neither of the two

² Neuter, neutra, neutrum

If you ask

Whose is it?

Cujus?

The Answer is, it is

Mine

Mēus, a, um

Thine

Tūus, a, um

His own

Sūus, a, um

Ours

Noster, nostra nostrum

Yours

Vester, vestra, vestrum

Their own

Sūus, sūa, sūum

If you ask

Of what Tribe or Country is he?

Cujas, atis

The Answer is, he is

Of our Tribe, or Country

Nostras, atis

Of your Tribe, or Country

Vestras, atis

¹ As None is as much as No one, so is Nullus as much as ne ullus.² As Neither is as much as not either, so is Neuter as much as ne uter.

C H A P. XXX.

O F A D V E R B S.

A D V E R B S *of* A S K I N G *are*

W *Hether?*
Or, no
Why

N *Um? An?*
Ne?
Quare? Cur?

Of A F F I R M I N G

Yes, yea
Yes, indeed

Imo, nã
Quidem

Of D E N Y I N G*No, not**|Nē, non, haud**Of* P L A C E*If the Question be made by**Where**|Ubi?**The Answer is by*

Here
There
Any where
No where
Far off
Nigh

|Hic
|Ibi
|Uiquam
|Nusquam
|Pröcul
|Pröpe

*If the Question is**Whence**|Unde?**The Answer is*

Hence
Thence

|Hinc
|Inde

N

*Whither**If the Question is**|Quo?**Hither**The Answer is**|Huc**Of TIME.**When**If the Question is**|Quando?**The Answer is**Then**When I came**Yesterday**Erewhile, sometime since**Long ago**Now**Streight, by and by**At any time, ever**Never**|Tunc, tum**|Cūm**|Hēri**|Dūdūm**|Olim**|Nunc**|Mox**|Unquam**|Nunquam**If the Question is**How long**|Quamdiu?**The Answer is**A long time**While**Until**|Diu**|Dum**|Dōnec**If you ask**How oft**|Quōties?**The Answer is**Once**Twice**Thrice**|Sēmel**|Bis**|Ter*

Four times
Oft, or oftentimes
Always

Quater
Sæpe
Semper

If you ask

How
Doth he act?

Quomodo

The Answer is

So, thus
Rashly
In vain
Together

Sic, Ita
Tēmēre
Frustra
Simul

If you ask

How
GREAT IS SHE?

Quam

The Answer is

As GREAT
As I
More GREAT
Than I

Tam
Quam
Māgis
Quam

CHAP. XXXI.

Of the PREPOSITIONS.

*The Eleven Pair of PREPOSITIONS which respect
SPACE in General, are*

T^O
From

A^D
A, ab, or abs

<i>At, or nigh</i>	Apud
<i>Off</i>	
<i>Over, on the other Side</i>	Trans
<i>About</i>	Circa
<i>Into</i>	Or, Circum
<i>Out of</i>	In
<i>Within</i>	E, or ex
<i>Without</i>	Intra
<i>Through, by</i>	Extra
<i>Beside</i>	Per
<i>Above, over</i>	Præter
<i>Below, beneath</i>	Sūpra
<i>Before</i>	Infra
<i>After</i>	Ante
<i>Or, behind</i>	Post
<i>Upon</i>	Pōne
<i>Under</i>	Sūper
	Sub
<i>Bebither, or on this Side</i>	Or, Subter
<i>Beyond</i>	Cis
<i>Betwixt, or between</i>	Or, Citra
<i>Against, over against</i>	Ultra
	Inter
	Adversus

The other Prepositions are

<i>Against</i>	Contra
<i>Towards</i>	Erga
<i>Beside, nigh to</i>	Juxta
<i>For, because of</i>	Ob
<i>With one, in ones keeping</i>	Pēnes
<i>Nigh to, and for</i>	Propter
<i>After, according to</i>	Sēcundum
<i>By, close by</i>	Sēcus
<i>With, together with</i>	Cum
<i>Without, not with</i>	Abſque
<i>Before, in ones Presence</i>	Cōram
<i>Out of Sight, privily</i>	Clam

Before, in sight of
From and concerning
Before, more than
For, instead of
Without, not with
Up to

Pālam
 Dē
 Præ
 Pro
 Sine
 Tēnus

CHAP. XXXII.

OF CONJUNCTIONS.

AND
Also, too
Neither, nor
Either, or
But
Because
For
If
Unless
Therefore
Although
Yet, nevertheless
That
So
At

E^T, que, atque
 Quōque
 Nēque, nec
 Aut, vel, ve
 Sed, ast, at, autem
 Quia
 Nam, °Enim
 Si
 Ni, nisi
 Ergo, °Igitur
 Quanquam
 Tāmen
 Ut
 Ita
 Ut

C H A P. XXXIII.

OF INTERJECTIONS.

O ! Oh !
Soho !
Lo ! Behold !
Wailaday ! Wo !
Phy ! Pish !
Hush, Whist !

O !
Eho ! Heus ! Hem !
En ! Ecce !
Hei ! Væ !
Phy ! Au !
St ! Au !

FINIS.

[Handwritten signature]

